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PRAVDA EDITOR COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR TALKS

OW070209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, Dec 7 KYODO -- The Soviet Union is prepared to hold serious talks with the United States on improvement of bilateral relations, PRAVDA editor Viktor G. Afanasyev said Thursday.

In a meeting with a visiting Japanese journalist delegation, Afanasyev said that the Soviet Union is not setting any precondition for a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva in January.

The editor of the Soviet Communist Party paper said that he did not rule out the possibility of summit talks between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet chief Konstantin Chernenko, but stressed that considerable preparation would be necessary before the two leaders actually met.

He said nonmilitarization of space and limitation of strategic nuclear weapons would be main subjects of discussion in U.S.-Soviet talks in the future.

Afanasyev indicated difficulty in an early visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Gromyko.

He said the Soviet Union was prepared to discuss Japan-Soviet relations on matters other than the territorial issue involving four tiny islands off Hokkaido which have been under Soviet occupation since the end of World War II.

DOUBTS RAISED ABOUT U.S. DESIRE FOR ARMS CONTROL

PM070845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "Yet Another Command"]

[Text] The Pentagon is reaching out with increasing keenness toward space and the practical implementation of the adventurist "star wars" concept. The other day a new step was taken in that direction on the Potomac that makes one wonder about the sincerity of official U.S. statements about wanting genuine arms limitation.

A U.S. military department spokesman announced that the White House has decided to set up a U.S. Armed Forces Joint Space Command. This Pentagon department has been given senior [golovnoy] status and extensive powers -- from theoretical research and planning to the actual utilization of military space systems. The U.S. defense secretary personally and the Joint Chiefs of Staff will have control of its activity -- evidence of special importance.

Essentially they are creating the organizational infrastructure for specific work on the militarist use of space. In order to make these efforts more effective, the Joint Space Command has been given the job of tackling operational tasks that it will take over from the space command staffs that are already operating under the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

Thus, more and more steps are being taken toward implementing the very dangerous slogan "He who controls space will be able to control the whole world," which is put forward by the theorists of U.S. hegemonism. These ambitions, masquerading as the notion of a "purely defensive shield," are scarcely likely to decieve anyone.

Pertinent in this connection is a statement by former U.S. President Nixon, whose familiarity with the state of affairs in the U.S. political "kitchen" cannot be denied. The United States needs the shield, he said, to "be able to wield the sword."

In other words, Washington's plans for the militarization of space have the same old odious objective -- military superiority and a sharp increase in the first-strike potential, enabling it to dictate terms to the world using nuclear blackmail.

The Soviet Union's position on this question is clear and unequivocal. The militarization of space must be prevented. It is by this method, not by the method of creating more and more formidable, destabilizing weapon systems, that one should seek a way out of the labyrinth of the suicidal nuclear "flight to oblivion."

PENTAGON REPORT ON USSR SPACE PROGRAM REJECTED

LD061513 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] The intelligence agency of the United States Defense Department has renewed its accusations against the Soviet Union. The Pentagon has claimed in a report that the USSR is spreading ahead with its military space program with a view to acquiring superiority. Here is commentary by Mikhail Glebov:

I will not analyze any examples in the report for the simple reason that it contains nothing concrete, he writes. In its comment on the report, the ASSOCIATED PRESS says bluntly that it provides no details of Soviet space operations. In other words, as before, the report boils down to some vague allegations about dangerous intentions on the part of the Soviet Union and that is all. This is hardly surprising; the Pentagon has no facts to support its report for the simple reason that there are no such reports [as heard]. On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence that the Soviet Union is truly committed to preventing any steps leading to weapons in space.

In a message to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, just published, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko reiterated that the militarization of outer space, unless reliably prevented, will effectively annul everything that has been achieved so far in arms control and further speed up the arms race, increasing the nuclear war threat. In a recent interview with the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko recalled that the USSR is prepared to reach an agreement with the United States to sign accords preventing an arms race in space and renouncing the use of any antisatellite weapons. Earlier, in a practical move to reaffirm its stand, the Soviet Union unilaterally imposed a moratorium on the launching of antisatellite weapons into space for as long as other nations refrain from doing so.

That is the reason why the Pentagon has failed to quote any facts in its report. Then why is it continuing to allege that the Soviet Union poses a threat without any grounds whatsoever? History gives an answer to that question. In the fifties the United States manufactured a large number of B-52 bombers on the pretext of an alleged Soviet superiority. Later Washington acknowledged that the relevant statistics were distorted and figures three to four times greater than the actual ones were given. In the sixties Washington claimed that it is [as heard] lagging behind in intercontinental missiles. The Pentagon received 1,000 intercontinental missiles and later Washington acknowledged that its figures about the Soviet missile strength were 30 times greater than they really were. [sentence as heard]

On each occasion falsified reports were used to justify another round of the arms race and the drive for military supremacy. The signs are that history is repeating itself now. In recent years the United States has adopted extensive programs for the militarization of outer space. Antisatellite weapons have been tested. The Pentagon has decided to cover up these moves with talk about an alleged Soviet threat. It was the Soviet Union that proposed to the United States that talks be opened on the entire range of problems related to preventing space militarization and reducing nuclear weapons. Such talks can only succeed if the search for unfair advantages is abandoned. The Soviet Union and its allies are not seeking such advantages. This was confirmed by the latest communique issued by the Warsaw Treaty Organizaiton where it officially declared that it is not seeking military supremacy. This is also confirmed by the Soviet initiatives with regard to space. The next step is up to the United States.

ZA RUBEZHOM PREVIEWS JANUARY ARMS TALKS

PM061700 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 49 (Signed to Press 29 Nov 84) p 1

[Editorial: "The Only Correct Way"]

[Text] During the exchange of opinions between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Kinnock, leader of the British Labor Party, it was noted that "in the nuclear age it is not the proclamation of 'crusades' against states with another social system, not the "policy of strength' and of the senseless pursuit of military superiority, not nuclear blackmail, but only the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and identical security that must underlie international relations."

Interstate relations must be based on equality, with due consideration for one another's legitimate interests and without detriment to the interests of third countries. This is the invariable stance of our state, whose goals were defined as follows by Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the first years of Soviet power: "peaceful economic [illegible]ilding." The USSR Supreme Soviet session confirmed both the peaceful orientation of our socioeconomic programs and our readiness to consistently implement the principles of Lenin's foreign policy in relations with all states.

Special Responsibility

It is obvious that today there is no country whose public does not ponder the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This is natural since they bear a special responsibility for ensuring that peace prevails in the world and that people in all countries can live and work in tranquillity. "It is not a question of anyone's subjective wish to bear this responsibility or not," K.U. Chernenko notes. "This is what history has decreed, so to speak." The foreign policy programs, all-embracing, constructive, and practicable, that the Soviet Union proposes for resolving the most acute international problems, also offer good prospects for progress in Soviet-American relations for the sake of strengthening world peace.

The elimination of the nuclear threat is the ultimate basis of the Soviet stance. "This is precisely why," K.U. Chernenko stressed, "the Soviet Union proposed to President Reagan a few days ago that the USSR and the United States start talks on the entire range of interconnected questions of the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear means." The sides have agreed to embark on new talks and, in order to elaborate an understanding on their subject and objectives, USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz will meet in Geneva 7-8 January.

Ever since the moment when mass destruction weapons appeared, the Soviet Union has attached paramount importance to the task of eliminating the nuclear threat. In 1946 the USSR proposed to ban forever the production and use of nuclear weapons and destroy all stockpiles, but the Pentagon held the view that "the atom bomb must remain the core of the U.S. arsenal and a control system must be elaborated in such a way as to prevent the development of atomic weapons by the Russians." This gave the green light for the nuclear arms race. The danger of this hopeless approach has been effectively exposed by the entire development of international events over the past decades. A mutual halt to the buildup of all components of existing nuclear arsenals, including delivery vehicles and nuclear munitions, not the increase of nuclear arsenals -- this is the Soviet stance. The USSR advocates a quantitative and qualitative freeze on existing nuclear arms by all nuclear powers. Thus the arms race would be halted, and this would decisively facilitate subsequent accords on reducing such weapons until they are totally eliminated

The Soviet stance is realistic. Naturally, it meets with broad understanding. The representatives of 21 countries and 12 international organizations attending the recent Brussels session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation drew the conclusion that there is a need for real political will and for the desire to conduct sincere talks on the basis of equality and to aim for specific results capable of eliminating the present deadlocks and ensuring peace via collective efforts.

Our country attaches special importance to the immediate adoption of measures for the sake of preventing the militarization of space and not allowing the arms race to spread to spheres it has not yet reached. Otherwise, there is the very real prospect that the arms race will turn into an uncontrollable and unmanageable process fraught with the gravest of consequences for mankind. For the "star wars" targets are primarily on planet earth. The USSR's stance on such an important issue as the elaboration of an agreement on the total and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is also contructive. If there were no such tests, these weapons would not be improved, and the brakes would be applied to the nuclear arms race. This approach is supported by the majority of countries in the world community.

Realism Is Necessary

The process of making decisions on questions of preventing nuclear war, limiting the arms race, and securing disarmament is approaching its conclusion at the 39th UN General Assembly session. By a considerable majority of votes the First (political) Committee advocated the total cessation of nuclear weapons tests, the prohibition of new types of mass destruction weapons, no first use of nuclear weapons, the adoption of unilateral measures in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, a feeze on nuclear weapons, the curbing of the naval arms race, and so on.

The voting statistics, however, offer eloquent evidence that Washington is stubbornly against all these measures leading toward an end to the arms race and a real improvement in the international situation. This is despite the fact that today in the United States growing numbers of people and organizations believe, like George Kennan, eminent public figure, major historian, and former U.S. ambassador in Moscow, that "together they (Soviet people and Americans), if they show foresight and restraint, will be able to do more than any other two powers to ensure universal peace." However, people in Washington pay more heed to the voice of the so-called pressure groups backed by the military-industrial complex than to the opinion of the majority of the people. One of the foremost pressure groups is the extreme right-wing "Heritage Foundation" organization, which has submitted a report containing foreign and domestic policy recommendations to the administration. These include an appeal to scrap the ABM defense treaty signed by the two countries in 1972 and essentially all talks with Moscow.

Similar advice by this organization published 4 years ago has been embodied in specific actions by Washington that have led to the sharp exacerbation of world tension. We would like to hope that a realistic course will be taken this time.

The Most Urgent Task

The tenser and more complex the international situation becomes, the more attentively the peoples follow the problems and prospects of foreign policy, including in the sphere that is more perturbing than anything else: curbing and ending the arms race. This is why people of good-will welcomed with great satisfaction the words spoken by K.U. Chernenko during his conversation with Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz: "There is no more urgent task today than to avert the threat of nuclear war that hangs over mankind. It is precisely this that is the goal of all the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of all the numerous specific proposals by the USSR in the sphere of consolidating international security and curbing the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race."

SOVIET DELEGATE ASSAILS FRG POLICY AT MBFR TALKS

LD061436 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Vienna December 6 TASS - A plenary meeting of the participants in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was addressed by the chief West German delegate J. Holik. His address boiled down to a reiteration of the Western position, which is an obstacle to progress at the talks. The West German delegate's statements reflected the fact that Bonn follows Washington in pursuing a non-constructive line at the Vienna talks.

The chief Soviet delegate Valerian Mikhaylov, who also addressed that meeting, pointed out in this context that the Western negotiators, seeking for the West unilateral advantage over the socialist countries, continued to act contrary to the mandate and meaning of the Vienna talks. Ever new facts show that the position of the NATO countries was deliberately modified in Washington last April to make it even more unacceptable to the socialist countries.

The Soviet negotiator said that the forces blocking progress at the Vienna talks are found not only in the USA, which was illustrated, in particular, by West Germany's stand.

It was because of opposition of certain forces in Bonn that it took almost ten years to reach agreement in Vienna that from the outset not only the the USSR and the USA but all the other direct participants in the talks, including, naturally, West Germany, should assume commitments on the reduction of their Armed Forces. By the summer of 1982 accord seemed about to be reached between the sides on that problem. Now the Western negotiators again tend to decline that commitment. Like other NATO countries, the Soviet negotiator pointed out, West Germany refuses to reduce armaments and combat technology as well as troops. That position undoubtedly is related to the plans to rearm the Bundeswehr and to carry on the arms buildup in West Germany and in NATO as a whole. Moreover, West Germany has now, with the help of its NATO allies, got rid of the ban on the production of such offensive weapons as bombers and long-range missiles.

The West German delegates stubbornly refuse to include in the equal collective ceilings of 900,000 troops the rule under which the numerical strength of the armed forces of any state in central Europe would not be more than one half of that figure for each side. That refusal can only be viewed as another manifestation of unwillingness to restrict the numerical strength of the Bundeswehr and a desire to reserve the possibility to increase it any moment.

West Germany's line outside the Vienna forum is also negative. The territory of the country is being turned into a site for nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Bonn's involvement in the spread of allegations about the "Soviet military threat" is common knowledge. Statements by West German officials about their desire for constructive dialogue and for the lowest possible level of armaments are not backed by deeds, Valerian Mikhaylov stressed.

Meanwhile, West Germany has a special obligation under the Potsdam agreement, the obligation that no threat should ever be posed again from Germany to neighbouring countries and the world as a whole. The importance of the observance of this obligation in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Potsdam agreement, the Moscow Treaty and the Helsinki Final Act was stressed in a Soviet aide memoire to West Germany on July 10, 1984.

The participants in the Vienna talks, the Soviet delegate stated, have every right to expect that West Germany and its NATO allies will revise their non-constructive position and practically contribute to the talks, which could actually help achieve agreements.

U.S. FIRST NUCLEAR STRIKE STANCE CRITICIZED

PM070925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Former Stances Maintained"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Dec -- Washington officialdom has again confirmed that it reserves the "right" to be first to use nuclear weapons. Addressing journalists, a highly placed White House spokesman has stated that the U.S. stance on this question remains unchanged.

In other words, the Reagan administration has declared yet again that it has no intention of responding to the Soviet Union's appeal that it follow the latter's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As is well known, in assuming this commitment the USSR was guided not only by a desire to do everything in its power to remove the threat of nuclear devastation from the peoples, but was also in effect offering other nuclear powers the opportunity to take similar steps.

In its appeal to the second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, the Soviet Union stressed that if other nuclear powers assume an equally clear and precise commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons this would in practice be tantamount to a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

The aggressive aims of the extensive program of "rearming America," which is designed to ensure U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union, are becoming clear in light of the Reagan administration's stance. The key role in this program is being played by the plans to militarize space and sharply increase America's strategic nuclear arsenal. It is no accident that the same highly placed White House spokesman stressed that the Reagan administration will be seeking to achieve very rapid implementation of its program to build and deploy MX first-strike ICBM's, despite the U.S. Congress' growing opposition to these plans.

This stance by Washington runs contrary to the clearly expressed will of the whole international community. Approving in 1981 the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe submitted by the Soviet Union, the UN General Assembly stated that states or statesmen who use nuclear weapons first would commit the most serious crime against mankind.

NIKITIN COMMENTS ON U.S. CRUISE MISSILE PROGRAM

PM061015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[Captain Ye. Nikitin "Observer's Notes": "In the Chase for Superiority"]

[Text] Whenever the development of military matters has led to the creation of a new type of weapon, the bellicose circles of imperialism have been tempted again and again to use that weapon against socialism in order to talk with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. However, on each occasion these attempts have failed. This was the case when the United States created the atom bomb and deployed it on strategic bombers, and when the United States began to arm itself with missile-carrying nuclear submarines, MIRVed ballistic missiles, and so forth. It will continue to be the case because the Soviet Union has found and will continue to find a reliable antidote to any militarist poison.

However, Washington's military leadership, blinded by hatred of socialism, seems incapable of realistically interpreting the lessons of history. The latest U.S. hopes of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union arose with the emergence of long-range ground-, air-, and sea-launched cruise missiles.

The Pentagon's strategy for today and the immediate future is invariably linked with this weapon. The press has reported that the United States intends to have over 12,000 cruise missiles.

Cruise missiles are entering all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. Thus, they are being fitted to B-52 strategic bombers. By the end of this year, six squadrons of these bombers, comprising around 100 aircraft, will have been rearmed with cruise missiles. By 1989 it is planned to have nearly 200 aircraft, each capable of carrying up to 20 long-range cruise missiles.

The deployment of ground-based cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries is also being implemented at an intensive pace. The Washington administration in fact embarked on this militarist action a year ago, thereby breaking off the USSR-U.S. Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe.

As of now, the Western press reports, 48 cruise missiles have been deployed on the territory of Britain and Italy and made combat ready. U.S. generals are talking openly about wanting to deploy long-range cruise missiles in Japan, South Korea, and a number of Southeast Asian countries.

Continuing to follow the arms race course, in June this year the United States set about equipping warships with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles also. According to the Pentagon's design, arming the Navy with Tomahawk nuclear missiles enables ships to deliver strikes against targets deep in the interior, far beyond coastal areas. In the early nineties, the U.S. Navy plans to have around 4,000 Tomahawk cruise missiles on 175 warships.

An additional danger from the deployment of nuclear Tomahawk missiles on U.S. ships is that these missiles look the same as their counterparts with conventional, non-nuclear warheads. Furthermore, these weapons' launching systems make it possible to launch missiles with both nuclear and conventional warheads. As a result it will be almost impossible to distinguish ships carrying nuclear armaments from ships with conventional armaments.

U.S. steps toward the mass deployment of long-range cruise missiles shed even more light on the aims of the U.S. Administration's obstructionist stance with regard to the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Refusing to put this treaty into force, the United States thwarted the implementation of the provisions of the protocol to the SALT II treaty which provisionally envisaged a limitation on ground- and sea- launched cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km. Here they undertook to review subsequently the question of gruund- and sea-launched cruise missiles with a view to resolving it definitively.

As we can see, the United States has resolved it in its own way, in the manner inherent in militarism -- it has embarked on the accelerated implementation of the program to produce and equip the Armed Forces with cruise missiles.

Initially U.S. propagandists and military ideologues tried to mislead public opinion. They announced that cruise missiles were virtually a symbol of their love of peace, a strictly defensive and in general innocuous weapon. They circulated the story that the cruise missiles had some kind of "stabilizing " nature.

However, now that the military production lines for these weapons are fully operational, Washington no longer considers it necessary to conceal its intentions. Thus Admiral Hostettler, chief of the U.S. cruise missile building program, openly informed congressmen that "the U.S. goal is to use the wide-scale deployment of cruise missiles of various types and modifications , with high accuracy and the ability to make a concealed approach to a target, in order to complicate the Soviet Armed Forces' operations."

What is to be understood by "complicate operations" is clear from the statements of cruise missile creator (T.K. Simer): "I can say with the utmost confidence," he wrote in the newspaper FAESE SERA, "that the cruise missile is undoubtedly an offensive weapon, a first-strike weapon that is utterly useless unless it is intended for use for a surprise attack." As we can see, "complicate operations" in fact means "deliver a surprise nuclear strike." That is how matters really stand with regard to the "stabilizing" nature of long-range cruise missiles.

The U.S. Administration is profoundly in error in counting on gaining the upper hand over the Soviet Union with the aid of cruise missiles. These plans are not only adventurist but also illusory. The Soviet Union has frequently warned that it will not allow the prevailing equilibrium to be disrupted and will take adequate steps.

As the USSR Defense Ministry has already announced, the Soviet Armed Forces have now embarked on the deployment of long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines. The Soviet Union is also conducting successful tests of similar ground-launched missiles. These measures match in scale the growing U.S. threat to the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

The Washington cruise missile lovers should be well aware that, given the present correlation of military forces characterized by the approximate parity between the USSR and the United States, and the Warsaw Pact and NATO, attempts to violate the other side's security inevitably lead to the reduction of their own security .

WASHINGTON 'HAWKS' THREATEN WORLD PEACE

LD062314 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 6 Dec 84

["The Pentagon: Fallacious Stake on Force" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Nikolayev writes:

A session of NATO's military planning committee ended in Brussels. A broad programme of the development of NATO's military infrastructure for 1985-1990 has been adopted under Washington's pressure. This means that the partners in the bloc, despite serious financial and economic difficulties through which they are living, will have to spend additionally in the course of six years 7,850 million dollars for the construction and modernization of airfields, take-off-and-landing strips, hangars, depots, for the development of military communication systems. The tone to this campaign was set by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Before the session's opening he demanded that NATO countries should build up both nuclear and conventional armaments, insisted on the continued deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, declared for the militarisation of space, etc. Specifically, he asserted that the new spiral of the arms race will compel the USSR to get down to a negotiating table.

The fallaciousness of this line of the Pentagon lies not only in that it grossly ignores broad anti-war movement that has swept millions of West Europeans who have no wish to become Washington's nuclear hostages, that the United States, actually, set the course at depleting financial resources of its West European partners in NATO, compelling them to inflate their military budgets. The main vice of this course of the Washington "hawks" is that it threatens universal peace. Weinberger's pronouncements on the theme that Washington's power methods influence the stand of the Soviet Union on fundamental world problems are absolutely groundless. The experience of history shows that the USSR never yielded to any pressure. The policy "from the positions of strength" with regard to the Soviet Union never brought success to anyone. At the same time, in relations with other countries the USSR invariably declares against the use of force and threat of force for solution of international problems.

Conducting the Leninist policy of peace, the Soviet Union from the very start of the existence of nuclear weapons has been declaring consistently for outlawing nuclear weapons all over the world would be the best solution. But the Soviet Union welcomes also partial measures leading to this goal. This is why, as the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Konstantin Chernenko, said the other day, the Soviet Union made a proposal to President Reagan that the USSR and the USA should start talks on the entire range of inter-connected questions of non-militarisation of space, reduction of strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear weapon systems. On all these directions, the Soviet Union is prepared to seek the most radical solutions which would make it possible to advance to complete banning and, in the long run, scrapping of nuclear weapons.

The people of the USSR and the USA, of Western Europe, of the whole world would, undoubtedly, welcome precisely such a result, and not the insane arms race, militarisation of outer space, "power methods" in diplomacy fraught with nuclear catastrophe in favour of which Caspar Weinberger and other Washington hawks declare.

MORE ON PONOMAREV ACTIVITIES AT PRAGUE FORUM

Speaks on Arms Talks

LD061447 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered an address at the international meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

First, he spoke of the sharpened international situation, recalling the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries, as well as other actions of the United States and NATO which considerably escalated the danger of war.

He went on to affirm that the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW's focus on questions of realistic socialism is correct and discussed in detail the current steps taken by the CPSU to improve the society of advanced socialism.

Describing the historical role of the socialist community in today's world, Comrade Boris Ponomarev stressed the decisive part it plays in preventing nuclear war. There is special significance in the close cooperation and further cohesion of the socialist countries, their coordinated actions in international politics, and their joint opposition to the subversive activity of imperialsim which is doing everything possible to bring contradictions into our community and to split it.

As Comrade Boris Ponomarev said further, world developments have yet again confirmed the correctness of the socialist community's international line. The USSR has now suggested to the U.S. Government that talks be held on the entire range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons. These talks would concern nuclear and space weapons and would be entirely new talks, in which all related issues would be discussed and dealt with. The USSR is willing to seek and prepare the most radical solutions to facilitate progress toward complete banning and, eventually, liquidation of nuclear weapons, Comrade Boris Ponomarev said, and he explained a number of reasons for the U.S. Government's agreement to the talks. At the same time, he said, that, for the time being, the situation in the world continues to be dangerous, and that is why it is important not to mitigate, but on the contrary, to step up actions against the arms race and the danger of war.

He also discussed in detail the role of the mass antiwar movement in the current situation. Much of the address was devoted to the way the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW clarifies the problems of the Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

In analyzing the journal's work, he mentioned coverage of the contemporary international workers movement. In particular, he dealt with the journal's handling of internationalism and Communists' international solidarity. He also concentrated on the unprecedented, intensive, anticommunist activity of imperialistic propaganda, recalling at the same time imperialism's frantic and reckless psychological warfare.

In the conclusion of his address at the international meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, Comrade Boris Ponomarev positively assessed the journal's activity and its irreplaceable role as international publicist for exchanging experience in theoretical work and information on party activity.

Ponomarev, Husak Address Forum

LD062322 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Prague December 6 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak today received in the Prague Castle leaders of the delegations -- participants in a meeting of representatives of communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties, held here to discuss the work of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

Addressing those present, Gustav Husak highly assessed the work of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, noting its contribution to the strengthening of the ranks of the international communist and working-class movement, to the cohesion of all progressive forces of the world.

"The communist parties", he said, "present a great force now. Their cohesion and unbreakable unity is an earnest of the successful struggle of the forces of progress against international reaction. This is particularly important in the faces of the mounting threat of thermo-nuclear war.

Imperialism is building up the arms race, is pushing mankind to the brink of a horrible catastrophe. But there is an unsurmountable barrier in the way of the instigators of a new world conflagration. This is countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union, the international communist and working class movement, all forces of peace and progress. History shows convincingly that socialism and peace are inseparable. The policy of confrontation is alien to socialism", the Czechoslovak leader said.

Speaking on behalf of the heads of the delegations, participants in the meeting, the head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev pointed to the complexity of the present-day international situation, "when an unprecedented arms race is under way, and imperialism carries out preparations for a nuclear war".

"But, on the other hand", he stressed, "the forces of peace are growing and the rebuff to imperialism is getting stronger, there are signs of improvement of the international situation. Persistent peaceful efforts of the Soviet Union, of the whole of the socialist community, activities of all other peace-loving forces make imperialism ponder over consequences of its nuclear insanity".

"War or no war -- this is the most burning, the most topical problem that millions of people on earth speak and think about," stressed Boris Ponomarev. In this connection he noted the special responsibility that history laid on the ruling parties of the socialist countries: "They direct the creation and perfection of a new society, consolidate the position of real socialism. The communist parties of those countries are doing the utmost to save the planet from a thermonuclear catastrophe. In that the socialist countries have accumulated invaluable experience which is of great significance for the whole of mankind."

"Firmness, cohesion and activity of the policy of the parties of the countries of the socialist community -- this is practical realisation by them of the internationalist duty to the whole of the communist movement, to all the revolutionary forces of the world", said Boris Ponomarov.

Prague TV Interviews Ponomarev

LD062243 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1853 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Interview granted by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, to unidentified interviewer; Ponomarev speaks in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Ponomarev] Esteemed Czechoslovak television viewers, in the course of 3 days, representatives of communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties from all corners of the world have been evaluating here in golden Prague the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA. In this connection I have been asked by Czechoslovak television to say a few words in reply to questions that are of interest to you. With pleasure I am fulfilling this request.

[Question] Esteemed Comrade Secretary, how do you evaluate the results of the conference on the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA?

[Answer] A broad exchange of views has taken place on the perspectives and tasks of the journal in the coming years. The discussions were fruitful and interesting. I would like to voice my conviction that they will breathe fresh strength into our journal and its editorial collective, and will turn the journal into an even more effective means of the struggle for peace and social progress.

[Question] Could you characterize the basic trends in the current international situation and perspectives of the struggle for peace under current conditions?

[Answer] We have met in Prague in an especially responsible moment. The U.S. Government and its NATO allies have been placing emphasis during the past few years on confrontation with the world of socialism. They have been carrying out active and material preparations for a war and have been continuing to deploy new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe as well as in the United States itself. These are missiles that are targeted both on us and on you, on capitals and other cities, and on military targets in the socialist countries. The so-called Rogers Plan has also been worked out by NATO. Rogers is the commander of the NATO armed forces. The plan envisages a combined use of laser and other modern kinds of weapons against the socialist countries. The West European Union is being revived. The last prohibitions placed on the arming of the Federal Republic of Germany have been lifted. The ominous voice of West German revanchism has been revived and is heard once again. This all causes a great deal of concern. This is because the threat of a nuclear war is in effect continuously increasing.

We Communists, however, also clearly see other, opposing processes in the present-day world. Forces that are standing against the aggressive course of imperialism are expanding and increasing in strength. The economic and military strength of the great socialist community is growing year by year. The measures adopted in accordance with the Warsaw Pact decision, concerning also the territory of Czechoslovakia, as an answer to the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, have encouraged the growth of realism in the West. The anti-imperialist and antiwar voice of the Nonaligned Movement is sounding with an ever greater assurance and authority, a movement which embraces many countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. A mass and active antiwar movement has emerged and is recording uncommon growth. Thousands, hundreds of thousands, of ordinary people in all parts of the world have been taking to the streets and holding enormous demonstrations at which they have been demanding the halt to the arms buildup, the halt to the production of nuclear missiles. The will of nations is apparent. They do not want a war, either nuclear or any other one.

Within the circles of the governments and parties of the West European countries one can clearly see dissatisfaction provoked by the unconscionable course of the United States towards confrontation in relations between the West and East. All of this has brought its own consequences. Even President Reagan has had to deal with the growth of antiwar moods and protests. During his election campaign he delivered more than one peace-loving speech, more than one promise.

Recently, the Soviet Union has come out with a new constructive initiative. It has turned to the U.S. Government with a proposal to open talks about a whole complex of nuclear and space weapons. This involves totally new talks, including averting the militarization of space and the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. It is necessary to examine and tackle all these issues comprehensively, in their mutual relationships.

The new Soviet peace initiative is an expression of the consistent peace-loving line of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community toward ensuring realistic progress in averting nuclear war, in making the international situation healthier. As Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently stressed that the Soviet Union is ready to seek the most radical solutions that would enable a move forward toward a total prohibition, and in the end, the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

An agreement has been reached that at the beginning of next year our minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Gromyko, and the secretary of state, Shultz, will meet with the purpose of working out the understanding of the subject and objectives of the talks. The success of the talks will depend on whether the United States, this time, in contrast with the past, will adopt a realistic, constructive position. For the moment, however, we are having to state that till now no military program of the American Government and NATO has been canceled or curbed. The imperialists are expending enormous means for newer weapons. For this reason there exist no reasons for self-satisfaction and illusions that everything, will now proceed smoothly. As a result of the struggle, a tenacious struggle, a certain hope has emerged regarding the talks. Only a struggling, emphatic endeavor of all peace-loving forces can ensure further success. This is why it is important to do everything possible to ensure that the antiwar mass struggle is continuously broadened in the entire world, that more and more it possesses a tenacity of purpose and that it is more and more effective.

The socialist community is ready to do and is also doing everything possible dependent on it to bring about this success.

Recently a meeting of Warsaw Pact the Foreign Ministers Committee took place in Berlin. The communique adopted contains a program of specific measures aimed at ensuring European and international security. It stressed that before it is too late [approximately 1 minute break in transmission].

Currently, in view of the experiences gained in the course of the post war decades, the historic mission of the socialist community in today's world is clearly visible.

First, it has decisively shared in averting a nuclear war. Thanks to the nuclear missile potential created in the Soviet Union through enormous effort, American hawks have been successfully prevented from unleashing a world war. The combined military strength of the Warsaw Pact member-states has been ensuring not only their own security but it also constitutes a reliable guarantee of peace in Europe and the entire world. The fruits of the steadfast and consistent line of the socialist countries in face of the imperialist threat are clearly visible.

For this reason it is necessary to continue to redouble our efforts and thereby to achieve in the near future a total liberation of the European Continent from nuclear weapons and to ensure solid peace both for Europe and all other continents.

Second, by tying up the forces of imperialism, the socialist community has created favorable conditions for the success of the national liberation struggle of nations. Its strength and influence have created an obstacle to the imperialist license in relation to the liberation movements.

Third, the socialist community provides great contribution in the matter of social progress by carrying out fundamentally new forms of the organization of society while accumulating invaluable experience that is at the disposal of the entire world's progressive forces.

Fourth, the socialist community, founded on the principles of socialist internationalism, embodies a new type of international relations. The overcoming of national prejudices, sown by the exploiting classes throughout many centuries, enmity and mistrust among nations, these are of the greatest advantages of socialism.

Fifth, the socialist community both by its example and its coordianted activity on the international arena makes an invaluable contribution in the matter of rebuilding the entire system of international relations on democratic principles. It shows all other nations an example of truly equal, just, and mutually advantageous relations.

Finally, sixth, the socialist community is a mainstay and hope of the struggling working class and the working people of the capitalist countries. It is apparent how great the significance is for them of the awareness of the fact that there exists in the world a force that maintains solidarity with them, while being at the same time an enormous force, defending great aims as they do.

One can justly say that it is a great fortune for mankind that the socialist community exists, that it is marching forward with assurance toward new goals.

Close cooperation and the increase in the cohesion among the socialist countries, their combined course of action on the international arena and their common struggle against the subversive activity of imperialism is today playing an especially important role in the struggle for peace.

The June economic summit conference and the subsequent CEMA meeting held in Havana on the prime minister level have had fundamental importance in strengthening socialism as an international force. At the conference on the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA, which is ending in Prague today, the call, a slogan of all revolutionary fighters, has been sounded emphatically: The duty of all revolutionary fighters is to defend real socialism, this guarantee of peace and progress, to help strengthen and develop it.

I am using this opportunity once again to stress the great role Socialist Czechoslovakia, the CPCZ, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, its government and its glorious people play within the socialist community, in all activity of world socialism, and in the struggle for world peace.

Allow me at the close to wish you, comrades, all Czechoslovak people, new great successes and contentment. May the unbreakable fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak people grow in strength. Thank you for your attention.

TASS on Interview

LD062359 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Prague December 6 TASS -- In the past several years the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies have laid emphasis on confrontation with the world of socialism. They are engaged in active material preparations for a war and are going on with the deployment in Western Europe and the U.S. itself of new nuclear first-strike missiles -- the missiles which are trained on us, on the capitals, other cities and military installations in socialist countries. This has been pointed out in an interview with the Czechoslovak television by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

Besides, NATO has come up with the "Rogers Plan". It provides for the combined utilisation of chemical, laser and other up-to-date weapons against socialist countries and their peoples. The Western European military union is being revived, the last restrictions on armaments have been lifted in West Germany. West German revanchism has come back to life, and we are again witnessing its sinister manifestations. All that is the cause of great concern and anxiety, since actually the danger of a nuclear war continues growing, said Boris Ponomarev.

But other, opposite processes are under way in the present-day world. The forces, opposing the aggressive course, are widening and gaining in strength. Economic and military might of the great socialist community grows with every passing year. The measures, which are jointly taken by the decision of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation in reply to deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, promoted the growth of realism, realistic positions in the owrld. The anti-imperialist and anti-war voice of the Non-Aligned Movement, which affiliates many Asian, African and Latin American countries, sounds increasingly more confidently and competently. The unprecedentedly broad anti-war movement is mounting. The will of the peoples is clear -- they do not want war either nuclear or any other!

The Soviet Union recently advanced a new constructive initiative. It suggested to the United States Government that talks be started on the entire range of nuclear arms and space weaponry. What is meant are absolutely new talks comprising the prevention of the militarisation of space and limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range arms. All these questions must be considered and decided in a package, in interconneciton, Boris Ponomarev stressed.

An arrangement has now been reached that Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz meet early next year to work out jointly the notion of the subject and purposes of the talks. The success at the talks will depend on whether the United States assumes this time a realistic constructive stand, as distinct from the past. So far it should be noted that not a single military programme of the U.S. Administration and NATO has been abrogated or at least reduced. The imperialists allocated huge funds for ever new armaments.

There are no grounds for complacency and illusions that everything will work out by itself. It is important to do everything possible so that anti-war mass struggle all over the world should continue widening, should become ever more purposeful, powerful and effective.

Recalling that next year it will be 40 years since the end of World War II, he said: "Bringing back to mind the victory over Nazi fascism, we should recall once again the main lesson of that time: It is necessary to struggle against the war before it has started".

Speaking about the historic mission of the socialist community in the present-day world, Boris Ponomarev pointed out that it had made and continued to make a decisive contribution to the prevention of a nuclear war. The united might of the Warsaw Treaty member states not only ensures their own security, but also serves as a reliable support for peace in Europe and round the world.

The socialist community arrests the forces of imperialism and creates favourable conditions for the success of the national liberation struggle of peoples, Boris Ponomarev stressed.

The socialist community which is based on the principles of socialist internationalism represents a new type of international relations. The overcoming of nationalist prejudices, hostility and distrust between peoples, which were implanted by exploiter classes for centuries, is one of the greatest advantages of socialism, Boris Ponomarev pointed out.

The socialist community -- through its example and coordinated activities in the world arena -- makes an inestimable contribution to the cause of struggle for restructuring the entire system of international relations on a democratic basis.

It shows to all other peoples the example of truly equal, just and mutually beneficial relations. The socialist community is the support and hope of the struggling working class and of working people in capitalist countries.

A particularly important role in the struggle for peace is now played by close cooperation and further uniting of socialist countries, by their coordinated actions in the international arena and by a joint rebuff to imperialism's subversive activity, Boris Ponomarev said.

HUNGARY'S KADAR RECEIVES BLOC DEFENSE CHIEFS

PM061255 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Budapest, 5 Dec -- Participants in a routine session of the Committee of Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers, which has finished here, were today received by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The following were present at the meeting: Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian national defense minister; Army General L. Czinege, Hungarian defense minister; Army General H. Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister; Army General F. Siwicki, Polish national defense minister; Colonel General C. Olteanu, Romanian national defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Colonel General K. Rusov, CSSR first deputy national defense minister and acting national defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, stressed that in the present complex international situation it is especially important to strengthen unity and cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces to defend the cause of peace and socialism.

FOREIGN MEDIA PRAISE FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

OW060946 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 5 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Foreign mass media are paying great attention to the communique adopted at the Foreign Ministers Committee session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

News agencies particularly single out the fact that the states represented at the session welcomed the agreement reached by the Soviet Union and the United States to hold talks on the entire complex of issues concerning nuclear and space armaments and attach great importance to this.

The Warsaw Treaty members came out in favor of the goals and tasks of the talks -- which in particular intend to prohibit militarization of outer space -- from the very beginning as being distinctly and clearly defined. In this connection, a report received from the United States that the first national symposium of the U.S. Space Fund was held at the U.S. Air Force base in Pikes Peak, Colorado, must give rise to vigilance. High-level Pentagon representatives, leaders of major corporations in the military-industrial complex, and scientists working on the implementation of Reagan's star wars program took part.

The point is that, despite its peace-loving statements, Washington is step by step implementing plans to go on with the militarization of space. Such plans could lead to catastrophic consequences, as many prominent figures in America itself note. Persons formerly holding high-level posts in the administration, including former Defense Secretary McNamara and former presidential national security adviser Bundy, have appealed to Reagan to reject the transfer of the arms race to outer space.

EAST BLOC TELEVISION EXPERTS CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM061139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting of Television and Radio Organization Leaders"]

[Text] A session of the working group on economics and integration of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT) was held in Moscow on 28-29 November. Taking part in it were leaders of the current affairs and news sections of television organizations in the DRA, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR.

There was a fruitful exchange of opinions and experience on the coverage of CEMA's activity and of bilateral cooperation between socialist countries as well as a discussion of specific features of preparing television programs on economic questions.

The session participants exchanged information on plans to prepare current affairs broadcasts designed to further disseminate the decisions of the CEMA economic summit and of the 39th CEMA session in Havana and of other CEMA materials and documents of the fraternal parties' central committees and governments on the development of economics and integration, television programs devoted to the 40th anniversary of the routing of fascism and the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and preparation of the coverage of the 27th CPSU Congress, and of a number of other fraternal parties' congresses.

PRAVDA REPORTS UN FIRST COMMITTEE WORK

PM061123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Real Deeds Are Needed"]

[Text] New York, 3 Dec -- The First Committee of the UN General Assembly 39th session has finished discussion and voting on the resolutions concerning problems of curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and averting the threat of war. Over 60 documents were adopted reflecting the desire for peace of the overwhelming majority of states belonging to the international community.

Many delegates representing countries with different political and social systems urgently called for immediate steps to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, for talks, and the drafting of agreements on curbing the arms race.

The Soviet Union and the other countries and the nonaligned states came out with a wide range of specific proposals in this field. The overwhelming majority of delegates supported the resolutions reflecting the main provisions of the Soviet initiative. It is a case of resolutions like: "On Banning the Development and Production of New Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction and New Systems of These Weapons," "On the Total Prohibition of Nuclear Tests," on guarantees of the security of non-nuclear countries, the creation of nuclear-free zones, the banning of neutron and chemical weapons, and others.

The course of the debates and the voting in the committee confirmed the broad support for the Soviet proposals on ending the arms race in space, halting all nuclear tests, freezing nuclear arms, and adopting pledges to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

The package of specific peace initiatives newly put forward by the USSR debunks the thesis extolled by some people at the session concerning the alleged "equal responsibility" of the USSR and the United States for the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and the absence of measures to curb it. The international community was convinced of the falseness of this thesis by comparing the two states' opposite approaches toward one key problem of the arms race -- its transfer into space. Many speakers, including some U.S. allies, noted that the transfer of the arms race into space would sharply increase the threat of nuclear war.

"Like the prevention of nuclear war," Dutch representative (Van Skayk) stated, "the prevention of the arms race in space is of global dimensions. Bilateral talks on this problem between the United States and the USSR must, in our opinion, also inspire work on this problem in the disarmament committee."

At the present session, our country advanced the question "of the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind" as important and urgent. The First Committee adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution drafted by the nonaligned countries with the USSR's active participation and entitled "The Prevention of the Arms Race in Space," which reflects the main orientation and thrust of our proposal. In the face of the international community's unanimous support for this document, the United States has not ventured on this occasion to oppose it, but it did not support the resolution either, becoming the only country to abstain during the voting.

U.S. diplomacy's tactics are changing on several of the issues examined by the United Nations. However, so far there is no change in official Washington's course toward the militarization of space: It was precisely at the moment when the First Committee was discussing this issue that the Pentagon conducted its latest test of antisatellite weapons.

THe U.S. military department's new budget includes billions in appropriations for this space venture.

A distinct watershed also appeared during voting on other resolutions between those who, by advancing specific constructive initiatives, are seeking to curb the arms race and those who are continuing, behind their barrage of verbiage, their shortsighted course in the vain hope of achieving military superiority. The U.S. representatives opposed specific proposals like a freeze on nuclear arsenals, the total cessation of nuclear tests, a ban on the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation, and so forth. Washington's representatives took a "dislike" to the Soviet proposal on limiting naval activity, limiting and restricting naval armaments, and extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans. Only U.S. diplomats opposed the resolutionon banning chemical and bacteriological weapons, of which the socialist countries were coauthors. It is no accident that profound disappointment is being voiced in UN corridors at the U.S. position on the most important problem of the present day -- the elimination of the nuclear threat and the halting of the arms race.

As for the Soviet Union, its firm and consistent course, which serves the interests of peace and the peoples' security, has met with support during the work of the UN First Committee. It is now up to Washington, from whom the international community expects not routine assurances of good intentions but real and specific deeds.

IZVESTIYA CONSIDERS DANGERS OF LOCAL CONFLICTS

PM070927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": From Local Conflicts to a Global One..."]

[Text] Can the Chad conflict be called a local one? Only, surely, in the geographical respect: So far it has not gone beyond the Chadian borders. However, if you look at the events in Chad from political positions and judge them by the degree to which other countries are involved, I would not venture to describe them as "local."

The accord between France and Libya on the withdrawal of their armed forces from Chad's territory could seemingly have helped to settle the conflict and resolve the Chad problem without outside intereference. However, contrary to expectations there is a new aggravation of the Chad crisis. What is the reason for this turn of events?

The United States, believing that, without direct support from the French expeditionary corps, the Hissein Habre regime would lose its bulwark, has brought the crudest pressure to bear on France to make it return its armed forces to Chad. Here U.S. ruling circles, where masters in concocting provocative pretexts for interfering in other people's affairs still exist, are citing satellite intelligence reports alleging that Libyan soldiers have been "spotted" in Chad. Even military specialists doubt whether a Chadian soldier can be distinguished from a Libyan from space.

The French authorities were nearly offended that the United States was demanding that they apply to Chad the "Nicaraguan" methods of Washington's policy in Central America but in the end, they stated that their positions on the Chad question were completely unanimous with the U.S. position and if the crisis was further exacerbated, French troops might be returned to Chad under the sign of the Manta II operation.

The course of events shows yet again that the term "local" as applied to the Chad conflict can only be used in a highly notional way.

This conflict is closely connected with other local seats of tension which, taken together, comprise links in the implementation of U.S. ruling circles' hegemonistic plans.

On 30 November U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger addressed the National Press Club (in Washington) on the subject of "possibilities of the use of military force." In this speech, approved by the U.S. President, the secretary stated, inter alia, that "inasmuch as we (that is, the United States -- V.K.) are a leading power, our commitments and our interests are now on such a scale there are few seats of complications we can allow outselves to ignore." Dismissing an international organ like the UN Security Council, Weinberger dotted the i's in linking all local conflicts into a single unit.

However, let's return to Chad.

The French expeditionary corps was evacuated not to France but to the territory of the Central African Republic, Gabon, and Cameroon, with which Paris has concluded military agreements since they were granted independence. The French Armed Forces thus remained close by and can return at any moment. If you consider the involvement of a number of other African countries in direct or indirect participation in the Chad events, then Chad's "local nature" is, in a certain manner, already on the verge of being continental. In any event, the conflict in Chad is to a considerable degree creating additional tension throughout Africa.

What "local nature" can there be if the United States, by interfering in the affairs of sovereign Chad through its NATO allies, is in fact extending the Atlantic bloc's functions "on the quiet" to non-Atlantic regions! It suits the United States that the crisis situation inside Chad should be preserved as long as possible because it can always be used as a pretext for expanding the framework of the Chad conflict's "local nature." The gross U.S. pressure on Libya is an example. The impact of Libya's anti-imperialist stance on the foreign policy orientation of some African and Arab countries sticks in the throats of the authors of the U.S. Administration's hegemonistic plans.

The anti-Libyan emphasis in U.S. policy on the Chad issue is directly linked with U.S. policy in the east Mediterranean, which the Pentagon views as the immediate gate to the Near East. U.S. aggression against Lebanon has shown in practice the direct strategic link between U.S. plans in the Mediterranean and the Near East. U.S. deck aircraft and warships attached to the U.S. 6th Fleet relied on bases and bridgeheads in Mediterranean countries in their piratical operations against Lebanon. At least 10 countries are in the orbit of U.S. hegemonistic plans in the east Mediterranean. Of course, it is impossible to separate the policy of the West European NATO members from U.S. policy in the region, despite difference existing between them on a number of issues.

The Near East conflict is also only local in a similarly notional way. In one way or another, in addition to the Arab countries and Israel, the United States and many other states are involved . It is well known also that there is a close dependence between the Near East conflict and the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf region and aggressive U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean. Here also, the local element is highly relative, because the interests of nearly 40 countries are involved. Or take the "local" conflict in southern Africa. Kindled by the authorities of the Republic of South Africa with the active support of the United States and other imperialist powers, it has already drawn at least 10 states into its orbit!

From the viewpoint of its strategic designs, it is convenient for the U.S. Administration to support, so-called local conflicts, albeit only in a smoldering state. They can always be used to kindle large-scale wars. On the pretext of phony "concern" for the nonproliferation of local wars, the United States is planting military bases and arms depots on foreign territories -- in brief, is increasing its military presence in other countries.

It is characteristic that any U.S. steps supposedly aimed against the spread of local conflicts actually always lead to their further expansion.

Local conflicts are dangerous in that they can serve as the detonator of a global military conflagration. Through the endeavors of the Western forces they are expanding their borders and have a tendency to merge and drag new countries into their orbit. That is why, in struggling against the threat of the outbreak of a global nuclear conflict, the peace-loving peoples must at the same time struggle for the abolition of local conflicts -- those seats of military danger.

USSR'S UNESCO ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD062158 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 6 TASS -- The large-scale campaign of blackmail which has been launched against the UNESCO by the United States and in which Britain has joined was the subject of a press-conference given at the UNESCO's Paris headquarters today by Yu.M. Khilchevskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the UNESCO.

Now that Britain followed the USA which at the end of last year announced its withdrawal from the UNESCO, no doubt has been left as to the political aims which these two countries pursue: to increase pressure on the UNESCO, to make the organisation's member-states to obey their diktat, and to impose their control over the UNESCO activities, he said.

The Soviet Union has always championed and continues to come out in favour of the universality of the UNESCO and other agencies of the U.N. system, the representative of the USSR went on to say. However, at this stage, in the face of collective blackmail on the part of the United States and Britain, it is time it was stated definitely: If anyone wants to quit UNESCO -- let them go. No one keeps anyone forcibly here. It is time to normalise the atmosphere, and it is time to put a stop to attempts at destabilising the UNESCO's activities and at interfering with the normal rhythm of its work.

On what grounds do the United States and Britain, having placed themselves outside the UNESCO, still contend for direct participation in the elaboration and implementation of recommendations the aim of which is to enhance its effectiveness? On what grounds do they contend for the role of a supreme arbiter and permit themselves to evaluate the extent to which the results of the process satisfy or not satisfy them? Those who really adhere to the UNESCO's ideals do not quit the organisation but remain on the positions of cooperation with other countries.

The USSR has always supported and intends to continue to support the UNESCO which has shown itself to be an effective instrument promoting stronger peace and security by widening cooperation among the peoples, the Soviet representative emphasised.

PRAVDA MARKS ANTARCTIC TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM061607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[Yu. Deporov article: "Antarctica -- Zone of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty on Antarctica falls on 1 December. This important international document laid the foundations for cooperation between states in an extensive region which covers the continent of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. The conclusion of the treaty was a noteworthy international event.

A whole region of the planet was not only declared demilitarized by the treaty, but for the first time in history was established as a zone free from nuclear weapons, a zone of peace and cooperation.

As a result of the Soviet Union's consistent efforts, the treaty enshrined the commitment to use Antarctica exclusively for peaceful purposes. Any measures of a military nature are banned there (the creation of military bases or fortifications, the holding of military maneuvers, and the testing of weapons of any kind), as are the carrying out of any nuclear explosions and the "burying" of radioactive waste.

In the present international situation, when imperialist circles, above all the United States, ate stepping up the tension, destabilizing relations, and trying to take the arms race into space, the lowering of the level of the military presence and the creation of nuclear-free zones and zones of peace in various parts of the globe are particularly significant. The Soviet Union, following a principled line of limiting the arms race and preventing the militarization of outer space, the oceans, and other regions of the earth, also advocates that the largest possible area of our planet become a peace zone in the near future. The USSR supports, in particular, the proposal to create such a zone in an exceptionally important geographical region adjacent to the Antarctic -- the Indian Ocean, whose littoral countries are the home of one-third of mankind.

The zone of peace and cooperation set up by the Antarctic Treaty serves as a good example and stimulus to the elaboration of similar agreements in relation to other regions of the world.

The treaty's conclusion was an effective means of preventing disputes and conflicts in the region of the South Pole arising from territorial claims by individual states. Early in the century Britain, followed by Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway, Argentina, and Chile, unilaterally made such claims to extensive areas of the Antarctic Continent, areas sometimes several times larger than their own territories and amounting to four-fifths of its total area. Moreover, the regions claimed by some of these states overlapped and coincided with each other, leading to serious friction between states, which went as far as a show of military strength.

The seven states' "Antarctic ambitions" were not recognized by other members of the international community. The Soviet Union did not recognize attempts to separately partition the Antarctic, especially since the pioneers in discovering the continent were the Russian sailors and explorers F.F. Bellinsgauzen and M.P. Lazarev.

Considerable significance is also attached to the Antarctic Treaty in order to prevent crisis situations from spreading there from regions in close proximity. This was confirmed by the events in 1982 over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The treaty did much to ensure that the British militarists did not dare take combat operations into the Antarctic region, thereby violating its status as a zone of peace.

A fundamental tenet of the treaty is the principle it enshrines of freedom of scientific research in the Antarctic. For many decades now, fruitful international cooperation has been successfully developing and deepening there, as a result of the study of the continent. The data obtained are of great practical significance for the development of the most diverse spheres of knowledge and for the more profound understanding of the phenomena and processes occurring around the South Pole, in which all mankind has an interest.

Soviet specialists have carried out in-depth scientific investigations in the most inaccessible places on the Antarctic Continent, particularly in the regions of the geomagnetic pole and the pole of inaccessibility.

A wide range of scientific studies are carried out at the Soviet stations. There are meteorological, ozonometric, and radar observations of the atmosphere and clouds and of anomalous phenomena in space and their effect on the environment. At the Mirnyy Observatory, radiosondes are used to study cosmic radiation in the stratosphere, regular aerometeorological observations are made, and seismic equipment records earthquakes in the Antarctic zone. At Molodezhnaya, Vostok, and Novolazarevskaya stations, in particular, there is continuous measuring of radio waves in the ionosphere. At Vostok Station, which is at the harshest, most inaccessible point on earth, a deep well is being bored.

On Soviet Antarctic expeditions, scientfic research using overland transport has taken on great scope. Some 100,000 km of the Antarctic's icy wastes has been covered by tracklaying sledge trains. Many journeys have been made where no man had set foot previously. As a result, information has been gathered about the nature of the inner regions of the continent and the thickness of the ice plateau above sea level, as well data about the earth's magnetic gravitational fields; new, formerly unknown geographical features have appeared on the map of the continent, receiving names like the Sovetskoye inner continental plateau, the Gagarin range, Tereshkova oasis, and many more.

Soviet scientific expeditions cooperate closely with expeditions from other countries. Specialists from France, Britain, the United States, and a number of other states have taken part in research at Soviet stations. Soviet scientists, in turn, have worked with expeditions at stations belonging to New Zealand, Australia, Britain, and the United States.

The fraternal socialist countries cooperate particularly successfully in the Antarctic. In 25 years, more than 100 scientists from the CEMA countries have participated in the Soviet Antarctic expeditions' winter work alone. This year the Soviet Union sent its 30th expedition to Antarctica.

The Antarctic Treaty is open to all interested states. The number of parties to it is constantly growing. There are 32 already. Hungary, Cuba, India, Finland, and Sweden redently adhered to the treaty.

The USSR opposes any attempts to undermine the Antarctic Treaty, on whatever pretexts. That would be fraught with serious negative consequences, and not only for countries in the region near the Antarctic, but for mankind in general. Not the disintegration of the Antarctic Treaty system, but the alignment of all interested states -- that is the guarantee that this region of the world will continue to be used for the good of all countries and peoples and in the interests of present and future generations.

CIA TERRORISM MANUAL CULPRITS 'GOT OFF CHEAP'

LD062304 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The attempts of the Washington administration to hush up the scandal over the disclosure of the CIA's direct participation in the preparation and distribution of a special "manual" for terrorists, have been a complete failure. The Central Intelligence Agency and its chief William Casey bear the entire responsibility for that "manual for killers" which contains recommendations for doing short work with representatives of people's power, for staging subversive and sabotage acts in Nicaragua. That was actually the conclusion of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence which ended on Wednesday hearings in connection with that scandal. As a result of an almost two-month-long investigation, the committee established that the preparation of the above-mentioned 'terrorism manual" was in defiance of U.S. laws, that it was an act undertaken in circumvention and violation of congressional decisions.

It is appropriate to recall that when the bill on appropriations for 1983 was discussed in Congress, the amendment of Edward Boland was passed, prohibiting not only supplies to Nicaraguan "contras" of military equipment and financial support at the expense of American taxpayers but also any "consultations" with them with a view of overthrowing the legitimate government of Nicaragua. The decree, issued by President Reagan himself, also pointed to inadmissibility of U.S. participation in any actions leading to killings in Nicaragua.

And though the White House tried to present as "inaccuracy in translation" the passage in the CIA's manual on methods of doing short work with representatives of people's power in Nicaragua, most of the members of the congressional committee turned down those attempts, calling a spade a spade. Their conclusion was as follows: The word "to neutralize", used in the manual, meant "to kill".

American news agencies and newspapers, reporting today the committee's meeting, picture the unseemly position in which the head of the U.S. espionage and subversive agency, who gave his testimony at the committee, found himself. He confessed to "negligence in management" and promised to make specific changes in "the command and control structure of the agency", both in Washington and in the field. Maybe owing to the repentance of the CIA chief, the committee did not officially demand his resignation, though many of its members overtly stated that Casey should immediately go.

The more so as President Reagan during the recent election campaign loudly promised to dismiss any person found guilty of preparing the manual for anti-Nicaraguan killers and ravishers. But only several low-level CIA officials were punished.

As to the main culprits -- Casey and his high-placed supporters, they actually have got off cheap. Since they exactly personify the policy of international terrorism which has now been made in Washington a matter of U.S. state policy.

PENTAGON OFFICIALS MEET CANADIAN INDUSTRIALISTS

LD061758 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Ottawa December 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artyom Melikyan reports: Pentagon representatives on a ten-day tour of Canada had another meeting with captains of Canadian industry in Montreal Wednesday.

Like their previous meeting in Halifax, the latest one was also held under extended police protection since activists of the Canadian anti-war movement continue picketing these conferences. The pickets are protesting their country's complicity in the Reagan administration's military preparations which are dangerous to the cause of peace and contradict the interests of Canada itself.

At the "seminars" in question, the Pentagon brass explain it to the attending representatives of the Canadian military-industrial complex how they can make money by filling U.S. orders for military hardware. Canadian officials do not conceal their willingness to have a finger in the Pentagon's pie, although in its official statements the Canadian Government stands for disarmament.

Canada's military-industrial complex now makes a yearly 1.5 billion dollars on military contracts awarded by Americans. The Canadian aerospace industry shows eager interest in the Pentagon's program for preparing for "star wars". This is especially true of the company "Spar Aerospace Limited" which, according to the Montreal-based GAZETTE, is already involved in the American program for militarizing outer space.

KAPITSA NOTES 'IMPORTANT POST' OF KIM CHONG-IL

OW070141 Tokyo KYODO in English 0110 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 7 KYODO -- A ranking Soviet official has indicated that Moscow would not necessarily oppose the possible power succession in North Korea from President Kim Il-song to his son Kim Chong-il. Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, who visited North Korea recently, made the suggestion in a meeting with a Japanese journalist delegation in Moscow, contents of which were released Thursday.

When asked if the Soviet Union has recognized Kim Jr. as heir apparent to President Kim, Kapitsa said, "Mr Kim Chong-il is in an important post as party secretary. "We consider the matter of who occupies what post a problem of that country," he said.

His remarks were interpreted by some that Moscow would not oppose the heir apparency of the young Kim if he is treated as such in North Korea. Kapitsa, however, flatly dismissed any imminent power change in Pyongyang, saying President Kim has been so fit as to tour Europe and Asia only recently.

JAPANESE MP'S PROTEST U.S. CARRIER VISIT

LD071008 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 7 TASS -- A group of Japanese MP's from the Socialist Party demanded the cancellation of a planned visit by the latest American nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier Carl Vinson to Yokosuka port. The MP's, representing in parliament the inhabitants of Kanagawa Prefecture which was recently proclaimed a nuclear-free zone, today called on Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and told him that the government's consent to the visit of that ship, which belongs to U.S. nuclear strike forces, has jeopardized the non-nuclear status of Japan and caused serious public concern.

PRAVDA VIEWS USSR-DRA SOCIOECONOMIC TIES

PM061417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by own correspondent V. Baykov: "Foundation of an Indpendent Economy; on the 6th Anniversary of the Conclusion of Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation Between the USSR and the DRA"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, Dec -- A new stage in Soviet-Afghan relations began following the victory of the April Revolution in 1978. The traditionalfriendly relations between our countries became relations of brotherhood and revolutionary solidarity. An important milestone on the path of strengthening them was the new Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation of 5 December 1978.

The Soviet people's sincere desire to help the Afghan people organize a new life finds concrete embodiment not only in the construction of the housing construction combine, but also in all the numerous DRA national economic projects erected or commissioned with Soviet help. The largest of these include the 100-magawatt GES in Naghlu, the nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Mazar-eSharif, the automotive repair plant in Kabul, the gasfields in the Sheberghan region, and the Jalalabad irrigation system -- around 190 enterprises and installations in all, of which more than 80 have already been fully commissioned. They cement the foundation of the independent Afghan economy and create a firm basis for further progress.

Links between our countries are developing successfully in other important spheres also: trade, health care, education, and culture. Today Soviet teachers, engineers, geologists, construction workers, economists, planners, agricultural specialists, and doctors are working in the DRA. You can find them in various corners of the country, and everywhere people speak well of them.

When meeting Afghans, I have often noticed that they pronounce the work "Shurawi" ("Soviet") with special warmth and cordiality. It has become the synonym of words like "friend" and "comrade." Cooperation between our countries has stood the test of time and is continuing to develop successfully. The PDPA and the DRA Government pose the task of further developing the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, which are of tremendous significance for preserving and strengthening Afghanistan's national independence and sovereignty and for the cause of peace in the region.

FORMER AFGHAN REBELS GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE

PM061311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent G. Ustinov "Behind the Sabotage Scenes" report under the rubric "on a Topical Theme": "Bandits' Confessions"]

[Text] The DRA Journalists Union organized a press conference in Kabul's "International" Hotel. It was attended by more than 100 local and foreign journalists accredited in the DRA and also by representatives of the press attending the AAPSO conference which has been taking place in the Afghan capital.

The journalists were introduced to eight former leaders of dushman gangs routed by Afghan security forces or who had voluntarily gone over to the side of the people's power, realizing the futility of their actions and taking advantage of the amnesty declared by the country's Revolutionary Council.

The press conference participants were particularly interested in the statements by a certain Abdul Vahed, one of the closest advisers and deputies of Ahmad Shah Masud, uncrowned king of the strategically important Panjsher Valley, who was defeated by the Afghan Army in the summer. The instigators of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan had a stake in this "counterrevolutionary general," "notable" for his hatred of the republic and his cruelty and sadism. Astronomical sums from CIA funds and from other secret funds belonging to international subversive organizations have been spent on training, equipping, and maintaining Masud's gang.

Answering questions from journalists from the FRG, the United States, India, Zambia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Vietnam, and other countries, Abdul Vahed, whose nickname in counterrevolutionary circles is "one-leg," said that he had spent several years in the Panjsher Valley. He headed a 250-strong dushman detachment. He had undergone tactical military training and ideological indoctrination in Pakistan and brushed up his sabotage and terrorism skills in the Panjsher both on combat exercises and in actual clashes with People's Army units.

Abdul Vahed confirmed with the utmost certainty the well-known fact that bandit cadres, especially commanders, are being trained and instructed by foreign military advisers. He said at the press conference that he had personally worked with 16 American, 2 Chinese, and many Pakistani advisers and instructors, some of whom were working actually in the Panjsher, having illegally entered the territory of northern Afghanistan.

According to the former ringleader's evidence, all the military supplies for Masud's bandit army came from Pakistan. For several months before the decisive battles with the DRA People's Army, aid to the counterrevolutionaries considerably increased. Convoys traveled along secret tracks and through passes into the Panjsher carrying the most up-to-date weapons, large-caliber machine guns and mortars, air-defense installations, and surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles. At crash courses in military technical training the dushmans were schooled in the methods of antiaircraft and mine warfare.

At the same time, in the countries hostile to the DRA, a large-scale propaganda campaign was launched in support of the "fighters for the faith" operating in the Panjsher. Abdul Vahed, a prominent Masud aide, was sent a long tour of European countries funded by the CIA. He visited Sweden, Norway, Britain, and France, where he addressed numerous press conferences and "public meetings," spreading cock-and-bull stories about the "courage" and "ideological steadfastness of the Afghan mujahidin."

"Do you and your fellows really see yourselves as ideological fighters against the Afghan revolution?" Vahed was asked at the press conference.

In reply to the question he stated categorically that dushmans are no more than hirelings of international reaction and that their actions are governed by self-interest and the possibility of personal gain in the present unstable conditions in the region. This is particularly true of the leaders of counterrevolutionary Afghan organizations based in Pakistan. They not only receive large sums of money from U.S., Pakistani, and other foreign patrons but also mercilessly rob their subordinates, pocketing part of their pay.

This is the epilogue to the summer Panjsher operation about which there was so much fuss in the reactionary Western and regional media. The revelations of an aging bandit show once again who is financing and who is carrying out the overt aggression against the Afghan people, who have embarked on the path of building a new society.

DISUNITY AMONG AFGHAN REBELS ILLUSTRATED

PM060953 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Dec 84 p 9

[L. Blin "Rejoinder": "Hikmatyar the Dog, Rabbani the Cur, and the Others"]

[Text] "You mangy dog! You had better give the money back yourself, while your guts are still in one piece!" shouts Burhaniddin Rabbani, leader of the counterrevolutionary Afghan Jamiat-e Eslami. "I will ruin you!"

"Oh, Allah!" Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, ringleader of another, equally counterrevolutionary grouping, Hezb-e Eslami, is trembling with rage. "I swear the day will come when I will crush the miserable bones of that cur Rabbani under the wheels of my Toyota..."

That is more or less how these "fighters for Islam," who cannot bear to share the power and the American money, deal with each other on ordinary days. However, this was no ordinary day. In the Pakistani city of Peshawar, where the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have entrenched themselves, a press conference was in progress. Hikmatyar and Rabbani had to declare for all to hear that the enmity between the gangs had ended and that from now on, none of them will have a bad word to say about his "colleagues." The journalists prepared to write all this down, and the American patrons prepared to sigh with relief. They have long been trying unsuccessfully to unite the counterrevolutionary forces and create some kind of "anti-Afghan front." After a joint operation, THE NEW YORK TIMES lamented, the dushman gangs just as easily open fire on each other. However, the Americans must unite the ringleaders. It is simply essential. The muddle over the distribution of money and the perpetual strife between the "fighters" have jangled the nerves of more than one CIA agent in Pakistan before now. Even Robert (Lessard), a well-known figure in the camp of the enemies of the people's Afghanistan, could not impose order in the can of dushman worms. Langley is worried: The anti-Afghan camp, already weakening visibly could collapse completely.

In sum, they pressured Rabbani and Hikmatyar, threatened to stop their allowances, and briefed them appropriately. The press conference went smoothly. The two bandits vowed in unison to "bury past differences," and indeed, a funeral soon took place. True, the funeral was for...the bandits themselves, henchmen of the "reconciled" ringleaders. First a bomb went off in Hikmatyar's office and two of his bodyguards were killed. Hikmatyar himself only escaped because he was delayed on the way. Then Hezb-e Eslami responded -- bomb for bomb. This one went off at the headquarters of one of Rabbani's assistants in the Iranian city of Zahedan. Five people died. Subsequent events became a chain reaction. So it is bomb, is it?, thought Hikmatyar's supporters, and they planted a bomb in a bus on which members of a third gang were traveling, a gang which hitherto had been uninvolved. So it is shooting, is it?, was the response of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who had settled in Iran, and they staged a regular battle in the streets of Zahedan and Mashhad. They stopped counting the dead....

"Things are bad for us," the dushman leader Mohammad Ishaq complains in an AFP interview.

Let us add: They will get worse.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES DRA PROTEST TO PAKISTAN

PM061129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Provocations Continue"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Dec -- As the BAKHTAR agency has reported, a protest has been made to the Pakistani charge d'affaires in the DRA in connection with new armed provocation against the DRA. A note presented to him by the DRA Foreign Ministry says that on 1, 2, and 3 December this year the Barikowt (Konarha Province) and Jajay (Paktia Province) regions came under heavy weapon fire from Pakistani territory.

The Pakistani side bears full responsibility for the consequences of these actions, the document notes.

PAKISTAN SEEN PURSUING 'IRRESPONSIBLE ACTIONS'

PM061150 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer M. Nepesov: "Brigehead for Undeclared War"]

[Text] Recently, Afghan settlements have more and more often been subjected to artillery fire from Pakistani territory, and rockets have been fired at helicopters coming in to land. Civilians are dying and homes and roads are being destroyed.

How is this escalation of the Pakistani regime's aggressive acts against the neighboring state to be explained? All the indications are that the Islamabad military regime has begun fulfilling the latest instructions it has received from across the ocean. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Murphy and a delegation of U.S. congressmen, including Senator Nunn, who is well known for his militarist ambitions, visited there recently. General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, is due to arrive in Pakistan in early December. He will carry out a detailed inspection of Pakistani Army and Air Force units stationed along the border with the DRA. It is well known that a message sent by President Reagan to President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan emphasizes that channels for military aid have been opened for all U.S. Departments. However, as the saying goes, he who pays the piper calls the tune. Military specialists and instructors have been sent to Pakistan together with the stream of American weapons. Several U.S. electronic reconnaissance bases have been established. The question of siting the headquarters of Centcom (the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" command) on the country's territory is being discussed. Pentagon spokesman General Tixier declared: "We highly appreciate the hospitality accorded by Pakistan to U.S. Navy ships stationed in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf." American money is used to provide ideological cover: The military authorities have given permission to set up branches of the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe in Islamabad.

Pakistan has essentially become a real proving ground where terrorist and mercenary gangs are trained, armed, and sent into neighboring countries. They undergo intensive training in more than 100 camps. Recently, it was learned that these hornets' nests of aggression are not only located along the Afghan border. There are quite a few of them in the border region adjacent to the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

There is another important reason pushing the Pakistani generals into irresponsible actions in the international arena. Since July 1977, when they came to power, Pakistan has become one of the world's poorest countries. Pakistan's foreign debt, which was $8 billion in 1980, now stands at $13 billion.

The intolerable conditions in which the majority of Pakistanis are forced to live have repeatedly caused stormy antigovernment demonstrations. Therefore in order to quell the wave of dissatisfaction the regime is resorting to adventures along the borders with neighboring countries and is stepping up repressions against its own people.

For example, lawyers met in Karachi to discuss whether it is possible to apply laws dating back a thousand years in modern conditions. The question simply remained unanswered for them because soldiers appeared and dispersed the servants of Themis with the help of tear gas and steel-tipped bamboo clubs, while those who remained unconvinced by these "arguments" were thrown into jail and, after spending some time there, were publicly whipped.

It is not only lawyers who are dealt with in this way. Students, workers, peasants, and representatives of the intelligentsia, all who express any kind of disagreement with the regime's policies are subjected to harsh repressions. Hundreds of women in Lahore, protesting their transformation into chattel, were thrown into the dark cells of the local jail. They are subjected to torture to obtain "confessions" of complicity in a conspiracy to overthrow the military junta.

The Pakistani military authorities have never made a secret of their desire to spread the foundations of their "democracy" to Afghan territory. According to recent reports in the Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM, General Ziaul Haq has indicated that he will never recognize the present DRA Government. "Pakistan," he went on to say, "will continue to support the Afghan refugees (in other words the dushmans -- M.N.) according to moral and Islamic duty."

Such statements are based on the constant and ever-increasing military, political, and economic aid from the United States, other imperialist Western powers, Japan, and regional reactionary forces. It was not for no reason that West German Chancellor Kohl declared after his trip to Islamabad: "Pakistan is our friend and partner in a region that is exceptionally important from a geopolitical point of view. I would only mention its proximity to the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan...."

Pakistan's military rulers are supported in a similar vein by other high-ranking visitors to Islamabad from both the West and the East. Describing this country as "the last bastion of the free world in South Asia," the imperialist patrons have in fact turned it into a bridgehead for undeclared war against peace-loving neighboring states.

UNION CARBIDE CHAIRMAN ARRESTED IN INDIA

LD070938 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 7 TASS -- Warren Anderson, chairman of the U.S. Union Carbide Corporation, was arrested when he arrived in the Indian city of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh State from the United States following a major industrial disaster at a chemical plant there, owned by his company. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported that he is accused of criminal negligence that has led to a lethal gas leak from the plant's underground storage, which has killed more than 2,000 people and left 50,000 more suffering from bad poisoning.

PRAVDA REPORTS SRI LANKA SEPARATISTS' ACTIVITIES

PM061553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent O. Kitsenko: "Events in Sri Lanka"]

[Text] Madras, 3 Dec — The internal political situation in Sri Lanka continues to become more complex because the problem of the Tamil minority remains unresolved. Alarming news is coming from Sri Lanka. AP reports from Colombo that yesterday Sri Lankan Air Force helicopters opened fire off the northern seaboard on 18 boats which, according to the Sri Lankan authorities, contained Tamil terrorists on their way from southern India. Sri Lankan National Security Minister Athulathmudali has announced that 10 people were killed as a result of the shooting.

The day before the Tamil separatists had attacked two settlements in northern Sri Lanka where people of predominantly Sinhalese nationality were serving prison sentences. During the attack 184 people were killed, according to official reports. Military subunits and police have been sent to the region, and it is reported that at least 88 separatists have been killed.

The Indian Government has resolutely denied Sri Lanka's allegation that the Tamil terrorists' attempted invasion was made from Indian territory. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has confirmed an Indian Government statement saying that India advocates Sri Lanka's unity and integrity.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH BANGLADESH -- Dhaka, 5 Dec (TASS) -- A plan for cultural and scientific exchange between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bangladesh for another 2-year period was signed here today. It provides for further development of ties in science and culture, education and public health, and for exchanges involving sports teams, artistic collectives, and radio and television programs. Speaking at the signing ceremony K.D. Ahmed, secretary of the Ministry of Education of Bangladesh, stressed that the plan will facilitate the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 5 Dec 84 LD]

MORE ON KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN'S STOPOVER VISIT

Talks at CPSU Department

PM061147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Topical Problems Broached"]

[Text] On 4 December a conversation was held at the CPSU Central Committee International Department with Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, chief of the party Central Committee International Department, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Kampuchean foreign minister, who was making a stopover in Moscow. During the conversation, which was held in a comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations between the CPSU and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and on a number ofinternational problems.

Attends Foreign Ministry Lunch

PM070945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry gave a luncheon on 4 December in honor of Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and PRK foreign minister, who is passing through Moscow.

DOLGIKH MEETS WITH SRV AMBASSADOR 4 DECEMBER

LD041431 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1338 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 4 December (TASS) -- Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR, at his request today.

A friendly discussion took place during which certain issues pertaining to Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation were discussed.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS AUSTRALIAN ELECTION RESULTS

PM051956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kondrashov "International Commentary": "Australia: Labor Remains in Power"]

[Excerpts] Elections for the house of representatives have been held in Australia. Half of the deputies in the upper chamber of parliament, the senate, have also been replaced.

The elections have produced no substantial changes in the distribution of power in the two chambers. Australia's Labor Party retains its majority in the house of representatives, although its representation has been somewhat reduced.

During its 18 months in power the Labor government rejected to a certain degree some former priorities in foreign policy. Greater independence can be observed in Canberra's stance on many important international problems. In response to present-day requirements, Australia's Government is showing interest in the problems of ending the arms race. The strengthening of the country's international prestige has been considerably helped by such steps as its UN vote in favor of a resolution calling for a total cessation of nuclear weapons tests and its support for demands to ban chemical weapons.

Australia's international ties have also expanded, and special mention must be made of positive developments in Australian-Soviet relations toward their normalization and expansion.

Domestic issues played an important role in the election campaign. However, they were by no means the only ones. There was a broad response by the Australian public to the program of the nuclear disarmament party, which was founded 18 months ago when the anti-war and antinuclear movement was at its height. It demands the removal of U.S. bases and a ban on American warships with nuclear weapons on board entering Australian ports and on USAF strategic bombers overflying the fifth continent.

The elections in Australia have shown how very complex the situation in that country is. In particular, they have confirmed yet again the importance of consistency in the government's political line. At the same time, the elections clearly demonstrated the growing consciousness of most Australian voters and their determination to play an active part in resolving the most important questions of international life.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN NEW CALEDONIA FREEDOM STRUGGLE

LD061858 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikita Yermakov reports: The situation in New Caledonia, a French overseas territory in the Pacific, has dramatically deteriorated. Last night nine activists of the National Socialist Front for the Liberation of Kanaks (FLNKS), which presses for the archipelago's independence, were killed and the front's spokesman said they had been ambushed by white settlers. An extra 100 or so French gendarmes were flown to the area by helicopter.

The onus for the growth of tension is on right-wing [words indistinct] settlers from France to take up arms. White settlers have already formed "white militia" in a number of towns and villages, patrolling their streets and nearby roads day and night. Speaking at a press conference in Paris, Dick Ukeiwe, chairman of the Government of New Caledonia, which has been formed by right-wing forces after elections to the territorial assembly, declared that he refused to hold talks with independence fighters whom he described as "rioters staying outside of law".

Edgard Pisani, a plenipotentiary representative of the French Government and supreme commissioner of New Caledonia, said upon his arrival to the archipelago that his priority task was to restore order. Commenting on his words, the newspaper L'HUMANITE stressed all indications were that he prefered police measures. At the same time, Pisani called for talks and an early referendum on the territory's future status.

On its part, the FLNKS leadership urged the removal of all barriers set up by the front's activists on the roads. It made the call after the authorities had released 17 imprisoned FLNKS activists.

DEMICHEV SEES OFF BULGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER

PM061143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Left for Home"]

[Text] On 3 December a delegation led by G. Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Culture Committee, left Moscow for Sofia. The delegation had been taking part in the work of the third session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Commission on Cultural Cooperation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, and other officials.

I. Radonov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was in the sendoff party.

CSSR'S ROHLICEK DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD062348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Aleksandr Kuzin report from Prague]

[Text] The 25th session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation has ended in Prague. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the CSSR Government. Here is what he said during an interview:

[Begin Rohlicek recording in Czech with superimposed Russian narration] Economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the USSR has a decisive significance for the successful construction of socialism in the CSSR, notes Rudolf Rohlicek. The development of bilateral economic ties and, first and foremost, of specialization and cooperation in production, has been spelled out in the protocol that has been signed. The fulfillment of mutual obligations in the deliveries of goods and the construction and modernization of industrial projects in the CSSR was also reviewed. We are talking about more than 40 industrial enterprises. In its turn, Czechoslovakia will take part in the reconstruction and construction of major projects of the light and food industries in the Soviet Union. Rudolf Rohlicek continues: In the next 5-year plan period, scientists from both countries will jointly develop more than 80 topics on problems concerning the automation of technological processes, the development of robot technology, the creation of up-to-date machine tools with numerical control, as well as other projects. Fully coordinated expansion of bilateral economic ties is dynamically reflected in the annual growth of mutual trade turnover between the USSR and the CSSR. Thus, in the final year of the 5-year plan period the volume of deliveries will increase by 6 percent and will exceed the sum of 4.13 billion [currency not specified], Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier of the CSSR Government said in conclusion.

TRYBUNA LUDU EXPOSES 'SUBVERSIVE' U.S. RADIOS

PM061709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU Expose"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec -- Radio Free Europe (RFE) and Radio Liberty (RL), which are in the service of the CIA, are waging a massive psychological war against the socialist community countries in the spirit of the cold war, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

The subversive radio stations, controlled from CIA headquarters in Langley, are particularly "active" regarding the Polish People's Republic, the paper points out. In their broadcasts to Poland they are spreading deceitful fabrications about the situation in the country and inciting antisocialist elements to act against the socialist state and its gains.

The fact that the stations' work is often discussed at the top level -- at the National Security Council -- is evidence of the significance that is attached to the activity of RFE and RL.

Some 1,700 personnel at the radio stations are renegades, adventurists, or criminals who bear the stigma of collaboration with the fascists during the war, TRYBUNA LUDU notes. It is they who are spreading the slander and lies and provocative fabrications, pretending that it is "objective information." The supplier of the "information" is the CIA.

The U.S. Administration does not even consider it necessary to conceal the aims of the false propaganda which is intended to "destablize" the socialist states and undermine socialism from within. The current U.S. Administration has publicly referred to RFE's "important role" in the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia and in the activity of subversive elements in Poland. It is necessary to fully expose the mandacity of the propaganda of various Western radio stations trying to poison the international climate and bring back the dark days of the cold war, TRYBUNA LUDU notes.

POLISH SUPPORTERS FOR FRG REVANCHISM SCORED

PM070921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Toporkov: "Flowers From Bonn"]

[Text] -- As our press has already reported, during the visit to Warsaw by FRG Federal Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, which was postponed at the last minute by the West German side, the Bonn guest intended to lay a wreath on the tomb of a Wehrmacht soldier.

What kind of soldier was this? Where is his tomb and why, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitler's fascism, did the desire to honor his memory suddenly arise? These are by no means idle questions. After all, before going to Poland, people involved in the FRG's official policy undoubtedly thought about how their unprecedented "initiative" would be received in Poland. To all appearances, anti-Polish circles in Bonn and indeed not just in Bonn simply did not want the visit to take place. Only hopelessly naive people could count on the Polish side accepting a blantantly unacceptable proposal which could only offend the citizens of a state for which the war unleashed by Hitler and his Wehrmacht had cost 6 million lives.

The fascist thug dressed in a Wehrmacht uniform rampaged, robbed, and killed Poles, degraded their dignity, and was ready to fulfill the fanatical plan to totally annihilate the Polish nation. Where is his tomb? Wherever retribution caught up with the aggressor and violator. But they did not erect a monument in the cemetaries to the butchers, they do not burn candles near them on remembrance days, and they do not lay flowers....

"The fascist invaders are worthy neither of forgiveness nor remembrance," historian Ryszard Nazarewicz, lecturer at the Polish Academy of Social Sciences, says. "At the same time, on the country's territory there are German graves from World War II which we do hold in honor. They are the graves of the antifascists who fell at the hands of the Hitlerites because they took part in the international struggle against the brown plague. But Bonn's flowers were not intended for them, nor for the German patriots tortured in Auschwitz, for instance, for whom Chancellor Willy Brandt once brought flowers.

"Different times have come to the FRG, and now the revanchists, the preservers of Hitler's black legacy, are held in honor again," war invalid and Warsaw engineer K. Matyszewski said in a talk with your IZVESTIYA correspondent. "(Teodor Oberlender) has received the 'For Services to Christianity' award. Who is he? A Nazi, a Hitlerite criminal, a former FRG minister 'for exiles' affairs. During the war he served in the 'Nachtigal' punitive battalion, which killed Poles, Russians, and Jews with particular cruelty.

"So," my interlocutor concludes, "flowers for the dead butchers and awards for the living -- awards blessed by the church, what is more. Blasphemy!"

"Recently," S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, said in Poznan recently at a scientific conference at the Western Institute, "we have been observing in the official policy of the present government (in Bonn -- L.T.) a resurrection of right-wing nationalist trends, despite the clear-cut commitments adopted by the FRG and the urgent requirements of Europe. They are raising the question of the revision of borders, of the German minority of over 1 million people which allegedly exists in Poland and over which Bonn would like to establish its tutelage."

Unfortunately, they also have their champions on the banks of the Vistula. "Today" the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "you can find fellow-countrymen who unhesitatingly associate themselves with the West German revanchists, agreeing that Poland should renounce its right to the Piast dynasty borders." They are prepared to sell anything you like as long as the socialist state suffers and they are doing this, the newspaper WOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes, "in the real Goebbels style."

One of these people is the politics-dabbling Gdansk priest H. Jankowski. The newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA has reported that this antisocialist figure accepted an award from the London "Polish government in exile" and in celebration delivered a speech which the newspaper has put on a par with the statements by FRG Federal Minister H. Windelen and Von Bismarck, a spokesman for the "Land Association of Germans From Pomerania," who are not very punctilious over political geography.

Surprising unanimity, the newspaper notes. The priest Jankowski and Von Bismarck both pray for a "free" Poland. "Free" from what? From Gdansk, Wroclaw, and Szczecin? The Gdansk spiritual pastor has obviously tried to forget that the Hitlerites killed 861 Polish priests in Dachau alone, and, in all, 1,800 were killed.

Antipatriots. That is what such people are called in Poland. An accurate description.

TASS CITES POLISH WEEKLY ON VATICAN INSTRUCTION

LD052124 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Warsaw December 5 TASS -- The so-called "Instruction on Some Aspects of Liberation Theology" which has been published in the Vatican reminds one of not so distant times when Pope Pius the Twelfth used anathema as a means to protect the flock from actuality, writes the Polish weekly ARGUMENTY.

The clearly formulated purpose of the instruction is an attack on countries which build socialism, the weekly stresses. Expressions used in the instruction are borrowed from the lexicon of militant anti-communism.

The position set out in the document is a reactionary and conservative one. The main emphasis in it is laid on the creation of a climate of universal condemnation of Marxism. The instruction pursues the aim of distorting it. This is a deliberately performed manipulation.

The document's assertions concerning condemnation of any violence sound ironical. It is precisely this instruction that serves as an eloquent evidence of violence on the clergy, particularly Latin American ones who participate in the movement for social emancipation as well as on Catholics who vigorously side with socialism. In the instruction, the Church openly places itself in the camp of the champions of capitalism. This document is essentially directed against the population of those parts of the world where poverty and exploitation reign and against all progressive forces, the weekly emphasizes.

NEW IZVESTIYA JOURNALIST IN BELGRADE FILES REPORT

PM060954 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 December in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,500-word "Letter from Belgrade" by Leonid Kolosov entitled "To Hand Down the Traditions."

The item is introduced by the following IZVESTIYA note: "IZVESTIYA own correspondent Leonid Kolosov has started work in Belgrade. He is an economist by training, a graduate of the Institute of Foreign Trade, and candidate of economic sciences. He has worked at IZVESTIYA since 1962. He was the newspaper's own correspondent in Italy. Over the last few years he has been deputy chief editor of NEDELYA. He is a winner of the USSR Journalists Union prize.

"Today we publish his first dispatch."

Kolosov begins by describing the scene outside one of Belgrade's maternity homes on republic day and goes on to recall the events of 1945, quoting Tito on the joint struggle by Soviet and Yugoslav soldiers for Belgrade's liberation. He describes a meeting with Radenko Brocic, chairman of the Belgrade Veterans League, and quotes him on the traditions of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship and on the need to hand these traditions down to the younger generation.

Turning to the subject of youth, the author speaks of the high opinion which people have of the youth construction teams. However, he continues: "At the same time, people write with alarm about political infantilism, consumerist attitudes toward life, and the spread of petty bourgeois ideology among sections of Yugoslavia's younger generation."

Kolosov goes on to outline Yugoslavia's economic difficulties with particular reference to their impact on young people.

PRAVDA SCORES FRG ACTIVITY IN WEST BERLIN

PM061149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Kabanov "Rejoinder": "Contrary to the Agreement"]

[Text] West Berlin -- Certain FRG political circles are stepping up their unseemly activity in and around West Berlin. Thus the new Bundestag chairman Jenninger visited West Berlin in connection with his taking office. However, everyone knows that for Bonn politicians and figures to carry out "official acts" in West Berlin is in direct contradiction to the 4-power agreement, which clearly and specifically says that this city does not belong to the FRG and is not under its jurisdiction.

At about the same time the federal youth organization of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union, "Junge Union," held a congress in West Berlin under the provocative slogan of "Germany day." The Christian Democratic Union chairman, FRG Chancellor Kohl, also favored the rally of his young supporters with his presence. A bouquet of revanchist demagoguery bloomed brightly here. There was no shortage of slogans and phrases about the unity of the German nation or the "open German question," of which West Berlin is allegedly at the center.

The congress was also addressed by Diepgen, governing mayor of West Berlin. After stating loudly that the city is a "barometer of the relaxation of tension," he promptly declared that the German question "remains open," and thereby cast doubt on the relevant international treaties and the results of World War II, which, as everyone realizes, one cannot attempt to change except by force.

West Berlin needs peace and tranquillity. Everyone should make this their concern: the allied powers, the FRG Government, and the West Berlin Senate by strictly observing the 4-power agreement, and not "testing its strength."

SPD'S VOIGT CRITICIAL OF FRG DEFENSE POLICY

LD062101 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn December 6 TASS -- The oppositional Social Democratic Party of Germany citicised the policy of the FRG Government aimed at a further arms build up. Member of the parliamentary group of the SDPG [Social Democratice Party of Germany] Karsten Voigt said in an interview to "Deutschlandfunk" radio station that the government continues stubbornly adhering to the course at the arms race. He stressed that the FRG leadership together with NATO only talks about disarmament, while making no steps in this direction. Voigt said it would be expedient to stop the further deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

PRAVDA ON U.S., FRG 'COORDINATING POSITIONS'

PM060949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "'If the Shell Is Removed"]

[Text] Probably not for a long time have the NATO summit meetings at the White House been accompanied by such extensive propaganda orchestration as the present meeting between the FRG Chancellor and the U.S. President. On this occasion a joint address by H. Kohl and R. Reagan was drawn up, their individual statements made, and interviews given.

The West German side is particularly assiduous, calling the talks on the other side of the ocean "a very important milestone in international affairs."

Well, in coordinating their positions, Washington and Bonn really are erecting certain milestones in the sphere of Western policy. Only what kind of milestones, and leading where?

If the wordy shell is removed from the aforesaid documents, the two chief decisions adopted in Washington will be laid bare. First, the President and the chancellor confirmed the steady continuation of the deployment, in the FRG above all, of new American first-strike nuclear missiles means, the very weapons responsible for the growing risk of nuclear catastrophe in Europe. Second, they agreed on the "strengthening of the conventional defense" of the North Atlantic bloc, essentially predetermining the decision of the NATO council session concerning the adoption of the so-called "Rogers Plan," which means giving another dangerous twist to the arms race spiral.

These are the practical results of the Washington-Bonn talks. Not only do they not reveal anything useful for a real improvement in the international situation but, on the contrary, they merely confirm the basic NATO principle of building up arms and the reliance on the "policy of strength."

While in Washington, the FRG chancellor spoke at every step about "full agreement" and "identity of interests" with the American boss and gave assurances of "ardent support" for the U.S. Administration's policy. The language chosen by Herr Kohl is noteworthy in its own way: It seems to reflect the influence of the hostage situation in which Bonn has been placed by its fateful consent to the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles.

Surely the West German side raised the question in Europe, say, of the need for the nonmilitarization of space? Or perhaps it submitted for discussion there just one independent initiative that could serve the interests of detente? Alas, nothing of the sort, although a state such as the FRG could undoubtedly promote the real interests of peace, detente, and cooperation in Europe for the benefit of its own people. But today, as can be seen, Bonn prefers different activity, which prompts one to look closely and with ever greater concern at its policy.

REAGAN ORDER VIOLATES ICELAND'S SOVEREIGNTY

LD062138 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 6 TASS -- TASS news analyst Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

Washington incessantly violates the national sovereignty of independent states, thereby encroaching upon one of the basic principles of international relations. The examples are not hard to find. These are the intervention against and the occupation of Grenada, the mining of the ports of Nicaragua, the direct military interference in Lebanon, the "undeclared" war against Afghanistan, and many others.

But here is a fresh example which has disturbed Europe. Without the knowledge of the Government of Iceland which is not a member of the military structure of the North Atlantic bloc (in this case this is of particular importance), President Ronald Reagan of the United States has issued a secret instruction to the Pentagon on the storage of 48 nuclear depth charges in Icelandic territory at wartime.

The Icelandic Government learned about the secret plan which violates the country's sovereignty only after a photostatic copy of the document was handed over to Icelandic authorities by William Arkin, U.S. researcher of peace problems. The leaders of Iceland, extremely disturbed by its contents, immediately demanded explanations from the United States.

Iceland, as has just been reaffirmed by its Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson, adheres to a policy in accordance with which it is forbidden to deploy nuclear weapons in Icelandic territory both at peace-time and at war-time. And suddenly it becomes known to its government that the Washington administration, without any talks, arbitrarily, with supercilious disregard for the sovereign rights and interests of the island country, has made arrangements concerning Icelandic territory by planning an action which in the event of war would expose Iceland to the threat of a retaliatory strike. Neither is it superfluous to recall that the trajectory of the flight of U.S. cruise missiles which are being placed on board submarines in the Norwegian Sea will run across the air space of Nordic countries. The ensuing dangers should not be left out of reckoning either.

Such methods are characteristic of all foreign-policy actions of the United States, particularly when it is a question of Washington's military plans which are of danger to the destiny of peace. Such methods have been repeatedly condemned at the United Nations and in other international organisations as a breach of international norms.

UK CAMPAIGN OPPOSES CRUISE, TRIDENT PROGRAMS

PM061141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Skosyrev under the general heading "The Movement Against Nuclear weapons Is Widening"]

[Text] London -- The annual conference of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CDN) has ended in Sheffield. It demonstrated the organization's growing influence among the most diverse strata in Britain. This is indicated by the CDN membership figures announced in Sheffield. The organization now has 110,000 members. One should add to this figure approximately 140,000 people who are actively involved in the work of local CDN branches.

The debates in Sheffield showed that the British peace supporters consider it their main task to combat Britain's transformation into the launchpad for U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles and the equipping of the British submarine fleet with Trident missiles. In this connection it is planned to hold mass protests at the U.S. Greenham Common base and also at the Molesworth base, where the second batch of Tomahawks is to be deployed. The conference also decided to develop a campaign among the population to explain the danger to Europe posed by NATO nuclear strategy.

U.S., UK EFFORTS TO MILITARIZE CYPRUS VIEWED

NC062039 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Senior British Army officers have arrived at the British military base of Akrotiri in Cyprus to follow the large-scale exercises of their troops on the island. Our commentator reports:

Cypriot public opinion is following with concern the clear provocative display of force of the former metropolis [as heard].

London decided to hold this display at exactly the moment when the two communities' representatives are getting ready to continue the third round of the inter-Cypriot talks in New York.

Considering everything, the UN secretary general's mediation efforts Cause displeasure in the British capital. Perez de Cuellar has been trying for many years to make progress in the intercommunal talks. Such developments favor neither England nor its greatest partner in NATO, the United States. Both these countries are exploiting the crucial situation in Cyprus to achieve their strategic military aims in the eastern Mediterranean. These aims are evident in the current events in Lebanon where Washington concentrated the so-called multinational forces to struggle against the country's patriots.

Under the pretext of the need to safeguard their security, Cyprus was then turned into a transit station for the Atlantic militarists. Things reached the point where U.S. C-141 transport planes, loaded with ammunition, started to land at Larnaca's civilian airport. Who gave the United States and its NATO allies the right to involve independent and nonaligned Cyprus in their bloody adventurism against a neighbor country?

It is known that the Cyprus Government supported the UN resolutions for the island's demilitarization. These resolutions must be known in London and in Washington from where they continuously assure the Cypriots of their friendly feelings. However what is the true value of these assurances when the United States and England hardly even consider accepting the UN resolutions and continue toward Cyprus' militarization?

It has become known that the United States is speedily constructing its biggest U.S.-NATO military base in the Levkoniko area. According to KHARAVYI reports, the United States has subsidized $878 million for the construction of this giant airport near Famagusta. The location of this new airport was chosen by U.S. military experts. The entire base has been declared as forbidden and entry is only allowed with a special pass. The Levkoniko military base, which has been equipped with very new technical U.S. equipment, will be at the Pentagon's disposal in order to be used as a new bridghead for aggression in the Middle East.

Our commentator concludes: The tense situation in Cyprus and around it demands the intensification of efforts aimed at preserving an independent, united, sovereign, and territorially integral Cyprus and not at actions which work against it.

FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATS COMPLETE USSR TOUR

PM061145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Contacts"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for contacts between the CPSU and the Finnish Social Democratic Party, a delegation of Finnish party workers led by party executive chairman Risto Tuominen was in the Soviet Union from 26 November through 1 December.

The delegation visited Moscow and Kemerovo Oblast, familiarized itself with the activity of CPSU party organizations and the Soviet people's life, and met with working people. Conversations were held with the delegation at the CPSU Central Committee International Section, Kemerovo CPSU Obkom, and Novokuznetsk and Belovo CPSU Gorkoms. The Finnish Social Democrats' representatives noted that the creative labor and achievements of the Soviet people and their unswerving will for peace had made a great impression on them.

FINNISH AMBASSADOR ON RELATIONS, COOPERATION

LD062358 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Aarno Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to USSR]

[Text] Today the Finnish people are marking their national holiday, Independence Day. Taking part in our program is Aarno Karhilo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Finland to the USSR:

[Begin Karhilo talk] Esteemed friends, I greet you in the name of Finland, your good neighbor. This year I have visited Siberia, Estonia, and Abkhazia. Everywhere a cordial welcome was extended to this Finnish guest, as to an old friend. This is evidence of our sincere, good-neighborly relations at both the citizen and state levels.

The conversation between Koivisto, the president of Finland, and Chernenko, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, last spring was an important event. During the meeting, the favorable state and the continuity of mutual relations between our countries were noted. Last year we extended our joint treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid for another 20 years, and this fact testifies to the stability of our links, irrespective of international fluctuations.

Finland wishes to maintain good relations with all countries, particularly with neighboring ones. An important aim of our foreign policy is the maintenance of security and conditions of peace in the region surrounding us in northern Europe. Taking as its point of departure its policy of neutrality, Finland consistently applies its efforts to benefit the process of security and cooperation in Europe. We strive to make our contribution to the cause of rational dialogue, which, in our view, corresponds to the interests of all countries.

An important role in our two countries' mutual relations is traditionally played by trade. Our exchange of trade exceeds R5 billion per year. We are carrying through major construction projects, and are engaged in production cooperation. Cultural exchange mutually enriches us. Our joint experience creates a source of strenth for the future.

In Finland it has become a tradition to light candles in windows on Independence Day. They symbolize the will to peaceful work for the good of the country, and belief in constructive international cooperation. Today these candles are also burning brightly.

Thank you for your attention. [end talk]

USSR SENDS CABLES TO FINLAND ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

From Supreme Soviet Presidium

PM061403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

On behalf of the Soviet people and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, we send you, Mr President, and the friendly Finnish people cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of Finland's national day, Independence Day.

We are able to state with great satisfaction that the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are developing steadily and dynamically in complete accord with the line defined by the 1984 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This was vividly reaffirmed during your visit to the Soviet Union in April 1984. The fact that the friendship, mutual trust, and equitable and fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples are not subject to the changes in the world's political climate assumes special importance in the current complex international situation. This convincingly confirms the viability and long-term relevance of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems proclaimed by V.I. Lenin, to which there is no reasonable alternative, nor can there be.

We wish you, Mr President, success in your state activity, and we wish the Finnish people prosperity and well-being.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

From Council of Ministers

PM061349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland.

In connection with Finland's national day, Independence Day, we send you, Mr Prime Minister, and the Finnish Government our congratulations and best wishes.

It is a pleasure to note that Soviet-Finnish relations, based on the reliable foundations of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, are steadily developing along the path of strengthening trust and expanding and deepening fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation. The mutual desire of the Governments of the USSR and Finland to continue to strive to strengthen friendship and good-neighborliness, confirmed yet again during your recent visit to the USSR, will contribute to joint new achievements in this important cause for the good of the Soviet and the Finnish peoples and the interests of world peace.

The USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES ETHIOPIAN DROUGHT RELIEF EFFORT

PM061113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[A. Serbin dispatch: "Aid Arriving"; first three paragraphs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] A nationwide campaign has been launched in Ethiopia to overcome the consequences of the protracted drought that has hit the country. Every day the press carries reports about the implementation of the action program adopted by the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and the revolutionary authorities in connection with the situation that has developed in the country, about measures designed to ease the lot of the victims of the natural disaster, and about aid from abroad.

Over the past 2 decades drought has become a real scourge in Africa. Today it encompasses 24 countries in Africa, and its effects are felt in several other countries on the continent.

In Ethiopia its scale has assumed a particularly threatening character. The past agricultural year, when the so-called small rains did not come in many areas and the main rainy season was late, has been absolutely disastrous. As a result, in addition to the traditionally arid regions of the north, new disaster areas appeared in the south of the country. The number of people hit by the disaster exceeds 6 million this year. At the end of October a national committee under the chairmanship of Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee general secretary, was formed in Ethiopia to take charge of providing assistance to the drought victims and overcoming its consequences. Our correspondent has just visited the Red Sea port of Aseb, where aid to combat the disaster is coming in, and Tigray Province, one of the areas most mercilessly hit by the disaster. Here are his travel notes.

Addis Ababa. An early, fresh morning, as always. The sun is rising behind the mountains and its light falls on the inscription "Aeroflot" on the side of a helicopter. This helicopter is one of a number of machines sent here from the Soviet Union to take part in operations to ship food to and evacuate inhabitants from disaster areas. In the past our country has also given humanitarian aid to the Ethiopian people in times of difficulties caused by nature. In view of the complex situation this year, food, tanker-trucks for the transportation of drinking water, and well-drilling equipment, with a team of specialists to operate it, have already been sent here. On 1 November it was announced that by a Soviet Government decision Ethiopia would also be provided, as a matter of urgency, with a considerable quantity of road vehicles and drivers, aircraft and helicopters with crews, and material and technical resources.

Aseb. The dry-cargo carrier Akademik Stechkin is approaching the quay. The access ramp at the stern of the ship comes down and 4-ton ZIL trucks drive out onto the quay from the bowels of the ship. This is the latest of a number of Soviet ships that have delivered trucks and drivers. They took just over a week to make the journey from the shores of our motherland to Aseb. "The Soviet Union was the first to come to Ethiopia's assistance," Tadesse (Ayele), a transport ministry spokesman tells me. "This assistance can hardly be overestimated," (Bayyu) Mengistu, who is in charge of port operations, adds, "These trucks will be able to deliver goods even where there are no good roads."

Later I was present at a rally to mark the arrival of the column of Soviet trucks in Ethiopia. It was attended by Ethiopian comrades and Soviet specialists. Comrade (Shiffrau), member of the WPE City Committee, told his compatriots: "Remember: the Soviet Union is sparing with words, but it is doing a great deal."

The Soviet truck column consists of 340 vehicles and comprises tanker trucks, mobile cranes, and mobile workshops. It will be completely self-supporting in its operation. All Soviet specialists are also fully provided for, including their food. All union republics and 29 nations and nationalities of our motherland are represented in the group. Young people only recently qualified as drivers or mechanics but who have already spent some time behind the wheel in this still not very familiar country are passing their test in internationalism here.

Alongside them are seasoned people. The group is headed by Ivan Ivanovich Tashkin, a man with higher "motor vehicle" education. He has been both a driver and transport organizer. Among the awards he has received for his work he proudly mentions a medal won in the virgin lands.

The column sets off. On the sides of the trucks there are slogans: "Long live Soviet-Ethiopian friendship!" "Accept our aid, Ethiopia!"

Mekele. Now I know what land looks like after it has been scorched by drought. It is a dull, gray-brown color, the color of grief. The outline of the fields is still visible, but there is not a blade of grass. Starved women, children, and old people drag thmselves along the road. They are heading for food distribution centers. At (Indabur), one such center, a gray old man, his face marked by deep furrow, told me: "I have seen many droughts during my life, but I do not remember one like this."

At this difficult time memories return of the drought and famine that hit Ethiopia 10 years ago, during the last year of the feudal-bourgeois regime. The peasants then were equally defenseless against nature and the feudal lords who tried to squeeze the last drop of blood out of the agricultural laborers. Then, in 1974, famine reached its peak: In Welo Province alone 200,000 people died. The former regime did nothing to help the people. Now the revolutionary authorities are taking vigorous action to alleviate the suffering.

Mekele is the main city in Tigray Province. There are food distribution points here to which people travel over 100 km and more at times, and also a number of camps. The (May Gifaf) camp on the outskirts of the city looks like this: Tents, a number of makeshift buildings, and a multitide of stone-built camp fires on which food is prepared. There is a medical aid post. But there are not enough doctors. Until recently there were 10,000 people in the camp. Now around 2,000 have been moved to other places. One of the measures to combat the drought is the resettlement of people in other areas. It started several years ago but is now assuming a bigger scale. It is planned to resettle half a million people.

At the provincial branch of the commission for aid and rehabilitation (Sabkhatu Aberre), one of its leaders, explains: "Before we were able to distribute food only here. Now we pleased to say that with aircraft and helicopters we are able to fly out food to places that were formerly inaccessible."

We traveled to Mekele on board an Aeroflot AN-12 aircraft delivering food. Its crew had taken part in similar operations before. At the begnning of this year, aircraft commander L. Novozhilov told me, they were working in Mozambique, helping hurricane victims.

The Soviet air detachment in Ethiopia now comprises 12 AN-12 machines and 24 helicopters. Six helicopters are based in Mekele. I talked to the head of this group, T. Khabibov. To date, he reported tersely, we have carried out 88 flights, delivering 93 tons of food to 10 localities. Conditions are difficult. The winds are strong, and landing facilities are primitive.

Many countries and organizations are sending aid to Ethiopia. At a press conference in the middle of November, Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed gratitude to all the peoples who are sending aid.

At the same time, in answer to a U.S. correspondent, he pointed out that some of the pledges given by capitalist states have so far failed to materialize. Meanwhile three-fourths of the aid arriving in our country, the Ethiopian leader went on to remark, is being distributed by aircraft and helicopters sent by the Soviet Union.

Aksum. I was enabled to fly from Aseb to Aksum, capital of the ancient empire that laid the foundatins of Ethiopian statehood, by courtesy of Joachim Maas, an aircraft engineer from the GDR. He is looking after the technical side of the work of a group of pilots from the GDR who are taking part in the aid operation.

Food, medicines, clothing, and equipment is now arriving in Ethiopia from socialist countries. Just like their Soviet colleagues, German pilots fly two to three sorties daily from Aseb to disaster areas delivering food and evacuating people. We only stopped for some 20 minutes in Aksum, glimpsing similar processions to people trailing to food distribution points as in Mekele.

Addis Ababa. I returned to the Ethiopian capital on board a Soviet aircraft carrying 150 people being resettled from Tigray Province. Trucks were waiting for them at Bole Airport to take them to Kefa Province. There housing, land not subject to drought, and tools have been made ready for them.

Feeding and rescuing the starving is not the whole task in the effort to combat the consequences of the drought. The WPE and the country's revolutionary authorities are preparing to implement plans that will radically resolve the drought problem. They include the rehabilitation of land, the development of irrigation, further afforestation, and the firm establishment of modern farming techniques. All this is envisaged in a long-term, 10-year economic and social development plan drawn up by the WPE. Much work lies ahead, and it will take a lot of time and resources. However, the country is determined to rid itself of the scourage of drought.

ANATOLIY GROMYKO ATTENDS ADDIS ABABA CONFERENCE

PM061343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondent A. Serbin: "Studying Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 5 Dec -- The eighth international conference on Ethiopian studies, which ended in Addis Ababa the other day, was a major event in the country's cultural and scientific life. The first conference of its kind, held in Rome 25 years ago, was attended by a sole Ethiopian representative. The latest forum was attended by dozens of Ethiopian researchers, as well as scholars from 25 countries.

The conference was attended by a USSR Academy of Sciences delegation headed by Anatoliy Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute.

Ethiopia has been studied in our country for several centuries. Soviet specialists have made their contribution to research into and studies of various aspects of the friendly country's history, culture, and present-day situation. It was decided that the next conference on Ethiopian studies will take place in Moscow in 1986.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS CAMEROON

For Dakar PANA and Yaounde Domestic accounts of the visit to Cameroon by the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by (Charirov Zakirovich Midkhat), including talks with Cameroon President Paul Biya, see the Central Africa section of the 7 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY061919 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] On the 63d anniversary of the birth of the Chilean Communist Party the confrontation between the majority of the Chilean people and the fascists is particularly strong, according to a communique from the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee which states that the dictatorship is markedly weakened and isolated. All Pinochet can offer the country is repression and terror in an effort to delay his downfall.

The Communist Party communique goes on to say that the Chilean people are demanding freedom and democracy and showing their readiness to continue the struggle until the tyrant is defeated.

The leadership of the Communist Party urges all national coordinators, members, and the Chilean Communist Youth to celebrate the anniversary with large, combative rallies to express the party's feeling of solidarity toward the just struggle of our people, to [words indistinct] the exiles, to call for the vindication of the party and the (?other) forces that participate in the antifascist struggle, to (?attract), with the help of international figures and organizations of [word indistinct] countries, international repudiation against the new wave of repression unleashed by the fascists, to demand the end of the state of siege, the freedom of all political prisoners, the closure of concentration camps, and the abrogation of the death sentence.

Democracy now! Out with Pinochet! Through reason or force we shall prevail!

This was the communique of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee issued on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of this party.

CHILEAN UNIONS PLAN STRIKES AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PY062030 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The most combative Chilean union organizations are planning to make 1985 a year of indefinite strike, said Mario Navarro, president of the Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers [CUTCh] Committee Abroad, who is in Czechoslovakia with CUTCh Secretary General Bernardo Vargas.

Navarro pointed out that the Chilean workers are preparing more effective ways of struggle to put an end to Pinochet's regime. He emphasized that the tyrant has been completely isolated and that he has no other choice than to resort to force to face the popular demonstrations.

Bernardo Vargas said that Pinochet continues to keep control over the Armed Forces, but that the popular pressures and the dramatic economic situation are also having an influence on the Chilean Armed Forces.

Thanks to the solidarity of the World Union Federation, the International Confederation of Free Union Organizations, and the International Labor Confederation, the two union leaders and a group of union members living in exile tomorrow will try to return to Chile. Mario Navarro said: We will make our right to live in Chile respected, a right thousands of Chileans have demanded from the military regime.

CHILEAN PATRIOTIC FRONT RELEASES COMMUNIQUE

PY060205 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The criminal repression unleashed before and after the days of protest and stoppage of 27 and 28 November shows the weakness of the Pinochet regime, according to the national leadership of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] in a communique released to the country.

The FPMR says that on 27 and 28 November this organization exploded 20 bombs in Santiago, two of them in automobiles, one of which exploded 30 meters from Le Moneda Palace, and others in the aristocratic Las Condes District. The Patriotic Front, which carries the name of guerrilla fighter Manuel Rodriguez, also claimed responsibility for six explosions in Valparaiso, two in La Serena, four in Concepcion, and others in Rancagua, Curico, and Talca.

The FPMR communique indicates that many of these bombs were put on railroad tracks, interrupting railroad traffic to several points of the country. These actions were carried out to insure the success of the demonstrations and stoppages staged by the people.

The communique adds that these actions demonstrate the front's strength and that Pinochet's decision to fill the streets with soldiers was of no use because the bombs were placed right under the noses of these soldiers. The communique goes on to say that the FPMR is intact and that the Chilean people continue to strengthen their self defenses and are joining the front's militia, combat organizations, and [word indistinct] the offensive power of the future struggle.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE HITS CHILEAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD061115 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Delegates of the 39th General Assembly session, now discussing, in the Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural matters), a report on gross and mass violations of human rights in Chile, have condemned the Chilean fascist junta and its crimes.

It is said in this document that the human rights situation continues deteriorating in Chile where Pinochet's regime established a bloody fascist dictatorship eleven years ago. All democratic institutions have been abolished there and political parties and political activities banned. The fascist regime has on its conscience the death of tens of thousands of people and is also to blame for the present economic crisis and the domination of foreign capital in the country. A state of siege was introduced again in Chile in November this year.

The dictatorship has swooped down on the opposition and is practising ruthless terror against the working people.

Representatives of the GDR, India, Poland and Finland pointed out during the discussion of the report that there is no aspect of human rights that would not be violated by the Chilean authorities constantly, grossly and on a mass scale. Especially shocking is the practice of declaring political prisoners missing, said Sami Glaiel of Syria.

In this way the authorities are maintaining an atmosphere of fear in the country while ignoring repeated calls by the international community for an investigation into the fates of those who have disappeared, he stressed.

The fascist regime in Chile has caused an economic dislocation in the country by its policy of protecting the interests of monopolies and the national oligarchy, said Elmira Kafarova, the Soviet delegate. There are over a million unemployed in Chile and its foreign debt has reached 25 billion dollars to become the world's biggest foreign debt per capita. There is a reign of terror in the country with hundreds of thousands of people being arrested and tortured. Such a policy of the dictatorial regime is meeting with growing resistance from the Chilean people whose struggle is supported by all progressive mankind, the Soviet representative said.

CONSTRUCTION AT USAF BASE IN HONDURAS NOTED

LD070958 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Managua December 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The United States is engaged in intensive preparations for an armed adventure against Nicaragua. According to reports reaching here, the American troops staying in Honduras with the consent of that country's puppet regime, have completed the construction of a new military airfield designed as a base for 18 combat and eight transport helicopters. It is situated in the territory of the American Palmerola Air Force Base, where construction is currently under way of a three-kilometre runway to be used by the latest American Air Force planes.

The Pentagon and the Honduran dictatorship keep secret the number of United States servicemen stationed in Palmerola. It is known, however, that the camp of American men and officers covers more than 20 square kilometres. Giant "C-130" planes of the United States Air Force, with deliver ever new consignments of weapons, ammunition and other military equipment in Palmerola, arrive at the military base every day. American spy planes systematically making unlawful flights in Nicaragua's air space to get reconnaissance information about its defense and economic objectives, are hidden in carefully camouflaged steel hangars.

In face of a military threat hanging over Nicaragua, the whole population of the country is making efforts to strengthen the homeland's defense. The Nicaraguan people will not be taken by surprise, Captain Victor Moreno, chief of the main staff of the civil defense, told newsmen. There are nearly 30 thousand volunteers in the capital alone, he said. They have been trained to put out fires, rescue people from the debris and give first aid. Workers' detachments have been formed to guard their mills and factories permanently. They defend them against acts of sabotage by enemy agents. The Nicaraguans firmly stand guard of the revolutionary homeland and their gains, Victor Moreno stressed.

MOLDAVIA'S USTIYAN SPEAKS AT 28 NOV SESSION

PM061040 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Speech by Deputy I.G. Ustiyan of Rybnitskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR, (chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers) at the 28 November morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The discussion of the country's draft plan and budget for 1985 at the USSR Supreme Soviet session is of exceptionally great importance for strengthening and developing the positive trends in the economy that have recently emerged and for successfully completing the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade deputies! Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session pointed out that "the situation now has substantially changed and we must no longer count on continuous increases in resources. Nowadays it is economy that has become the most important source for ensuring production growth."

The work of all sectors of the republic's economy is aimed at making efficient use of material resources and primary and secondary raw materials. This ensures the additional production of millions of rubles worth of output. Thus, the Moldavian metallurgical plant (Rybnitsa City) will operate on scrap metal. The republic has introduced waste-free techniques for processing fruit and grapes. Ash and clinker are used by the Moldavian GRES, and irrigation pipes are produced from secondary polyethylene. Construction is under way of the Kishinev Cardboard Factory, whose commissioning will make it possible to preserve 28,000 hectares of forest and save over R4 million each year. Next year secondary raw materials will be used to produce around R220 million of industrial output, including R40 million of consumer goods.

In resolving the tasks of the Food Program, workers in the republic's agro-industrial complex are consistently implementing measures aimed at ensuring higher development rates for agricultural production. As a result of the improvement of farming standards, the yields of grain crops, sunflowers, and grapes increased considerably in 1984 in comparison with the annual average for the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Moldavia's working people greeted with great enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, which defined an impressive long-term program for land reclamation and increasing the efficiency with which reclaimed land is used with a view to steadily building up the country's food stocks. Capital investment is being mainly channeled into southern regions, including Moldavia, where, despite highly productive land and ample manpower resources, the natural low water level and frequent droughts cause enormous damage to the agro-industrial complex and reduce the potential of the republic's contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

In the years since the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum, the area of irrigated land in the republic has increased by a factor of 3.7 and currently amounts to more than 270,000 hectares. Construction is under way of water resources projects such as the republic's largest land reclamation system, which will have a total area of 174,000 hectares and be fed by Lake Yalpug, and other irrigation systems.

At the same time, it ought to be recognized that we have not carried out land reclamation work efficiently enough, provoking justifiable criticism at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum. Resolution of the tasks set by the plenum will require that we radically improve matters. It is planned in the future to commission 600,000 hectares of irrigated land over a 15-year period.

Our farmers greeted with gratitude the news that the decision had been taken to commence construction of the Danube-Nisporeny Canal, whose water will make it possible to successfully resolve many economic and social problems in the republic's development. The projected major land reclamation program will require a substantial strengthening of the material and technical base of land reclamation and construction organizations.

That is why we are requesting that the relevant organs be instructed as early as next year to examine and resolve the question of the allocation to the republic of the necessary quantity of powerful excavators, scrapers, large-capacity trucks, and hydraulic dredges from the start of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade deputies! In the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the republic's working people have been set great tasks. It is planned to bring the volume of industrial output up to R9.55 billion and national income up to R7.2 billion.

The republic's contribution to the implementation of the Food Program will increase. The volume of gross agricultural output will reach R3.25 billion. State purchases of grain, sunflower seeds, vegetables, tobacco, and other agricultural products are planned at the level of the 5-year plan. Some 740,000 metric tons of fruit and vegetables, or 30 percent more than this year, will be dispatched to the country's industrial centers.

The resolution of the tasks facing the republic will require the maximum effort in the work of every labor collective and more efficient use of production, scientific, and technical potential and reserves of economic growth.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally that Soviet Moldavia's working people, closely rallied round their own Leninist Communist Party, will devote all their energy, knowledge, and experience to successfully implementing the targets of 1985 and the 11th-5-Year Plan as a whole, will welcome the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with new achievements, and will launch active work to welcome fittingly the 27th CPSU Congress. (applause)

MORE ON AWARDS CEREMONY FOR DOLGIKH, OTHERS

TV Shows Chernenko

LD061818 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 6 December in its "Vremya" newscast, carries a report on Chernenko's presentation of awards to Dolgikh and others.

Chernenko is shown standing at the head of a green baize table; other officials form an approximate semicircle around the table. Chernenko begins to speak while people continue to enter the room. He holds his speech in his left hand while leaning his right hand on the table during the major portion of his speech. The camera remains focused on Chernenko in a long shot, cutting only to shots of award recipients when mentioned in the speech.

Chernenko presents a small box and a document to Dolgikh. As Dolgikh begins his speech, Chernenko appears about to lean on the table but changes his mind, steps back half a pace, and resumes his usual stiff pose. As Dolgikh reads his speech, the camera pans attendant officials. Chernenko is then seen shaking hands with Zimyanin and then placing his left arm on Zimyanin's shoulder. Zimyanin reads his acceptance speech while Chernenko stands nearby. Chernenko is then seen picking up a small box and a document from the table, passing it to Bogolyubov, and shaking hands with him. Bogolyubov then reads his acceptance reply speech without notes. Chernenko acknowledges Bogolyubov's thanks with a nod of the head. Chernenko then presents a small box to Smirtyukov and shakes his hand. Smirtyukov then speaks without notes. Chernenko initially leans his right hand on the table while listening but later stands unaided. He shakes Smirtyukov's hand at the end of the speech quite energetically.

Chernenko and the others, when speaking, stand in front of the lineup of officials, who are seen from various panning shots, left to right on screen: Unidentified, Pechenev, unidentified, Pribytkov, unidentified, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Demichev, Dolgikh, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Romanov, Bogolyubov (standing back), Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Ryzhkov, and Smirtyukov (final two standing back slightly).

The final shot shows Chernenko in lineup between Gorbachev and Tikhonov.

Recipients Give Speeches

LD061959 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; acceptance speeches by Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Bogolyubov, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Smirtyukov, administrator of the Administration of Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers for awards presented to them by Chernenko in the Kremlin on 6 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Comrade Chernenko presented the Order of Lenin and second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal to Comrade Dolgikh. [applause]

[Dolgikh] Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, dear comrades: Permit me, with a feeling of profound gratitude, warmly and sincerely to thank you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, for the warm greetings in connection with my 60th birthday, for the high appraisal of my modest work, and for the award of the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal. Thank you very much for the kind words and wishes uttered here by Konstantin Ustinovich.

I take all this as the due of our own CPSU, in whose ranks I have stood and worked for over 40 years. The party and its Central Committee and Politburo have raised us and continue to raise us in a spirit of loyalty to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and have taught and continue to teach each of us to devote all our strength and knowledge to the cause of communist construction.

As Konstantin Ustinovich has already said, it is a great honor to us to work in the Central Committee, the combat headquarters of our Leninist party -- its guiding kernel -- headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding party and state figure. This is a great display of confidence in and the greatest reward for a Communist. I prize this confidence highly and am very grateful to you for the constant support -- inestimable assistance -- for the truly comradely and businesslike relationship, and for the creative atmosphere at work, which is so typical of our Central Committee.

I take the high appraisal of my work above all as an obligation to work even more efficiently for the benefit of Soviet society. At this time, when the party is developing and consolidating positive tendencies in all spheres of our life, we are required to implement its policy even more persistently and to complete the multifaceted tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenums and by the general secretary of the Central Committee.

Permit me once again to thank the Central Committee Politburo and you personally, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, for the high award and to assure you that I shall always continue to strive in all things to justify the party's confidence and to loyally serve its great cause, the interests of our homeland, and the Soviet people. Thank you very much. [applause]

[Announcer] The Order of Lenin is presented to Comrade Zimyanin.

[Zimyanin] Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, dear comrades: Permit me to express my profound and sincere gratitude to the Central Committee of our party, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and to you personally, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, for the high honor accorded to me, for the greetings in connection with my 70th birthday, and for the award of the Order of Lenin to me. Thank you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, for the kind words and wishes uttered here.

Having spent 45 years in the ranks of the Leninist party already, I naturally take this high appraisal of my modest work as the due of our own party. Work in the combat headquarters of our Communist Party, under the direct leadership of the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding figure of the CPSU, and of the international communist and workers' movement, inspires and imparts spiritual strength and the wish to justify the party's confidence.

Permit me to assure you that I shall continue to devote all my strength, knowledge, and experience to the loyal service of the ideas of communism, the party, and the people of our great socialist homeland. Permit me once again to thank you, Konstantin Ustinovich, and the Central Committee Politburo for the high appraisal of my work and for your good wishes. Thank you, comrades. [applause]

[Announcer] Comrade Bogolyubov receives the Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal. [applause]

[Bogolyubov] Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, dear comrades: I have been moved to the depths of my heart by Konstantin Ustinovich's words highly appraising my work. I express my deep gratitude to the Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for such a high award.

I regard this award not simply as an assessment of my work, but also, at the same time, as an obligation to continue working diligently and conscientiously in the post I occupy. I assure the party's Central Committee Politburo that I shall spare no effort to give all that is required of a Communist for successful work. Thank you for the great award. [applause]

[Announcer] Comrade Smirtyukov receives the homeland's highest award, the Order of Lenin. [applause]

[Smirtyukov] Dear Konstantin Ustinovich: I wish to express my deep gratitude and thanks to the Central Committee of our party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the government, and to you, personally, for the high award.

I know that the party has always paid and still pays great and particular attention to the work of the state apparatus. I must say -- I cannot leave this unsaid -- that, whenever I have had difficult and complicated times in my work, I could turn to you, Konstantin Ustinovich, the leader of our party and state but still an unpretentious [prostov] and approachable man. And I have always received good advice and instructions.

Thank you for your coridal words. I assure you that I shall totally devote all my strength and knowledge to the cause of our people. Once again, I sincerely thank you for the award. [applause]

[Announcer] Present in the hall were Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, members of the Politburo, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kruchina, administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Lukyanov, first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Aleksandrov, Volskiy, Pechenev, Pribytkov, Sharapov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They warmly congratulated those who had received the awards and wished them further fruitful activity to implement the decisions of the CPSU in the name of preserving peace on earth.

PRAVDA Photo of Leaders

PM071359 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 December in its First Edition front-pages a report on the 6 December Kremlin award ceremony for Dolgikh, Zimyanin, and Bogolyubov. The report is accompanied by a photograph of the Soviet leadership lineup at the ceremony showing, from left to right, Kruchina, Rusakov, Demichev, Zimyanin, Dolgikh, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Gorbachev, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Romanov, Bogolyubov, Chebrikov, Ryzhkov (standing back, apparently slightly behind Kuznetsov), Kuznetsov (standing back, slightly behind Smirtykov), and Smirtyukov.

Comparison of 6 Dec Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 December in its First Edition front-pages a TASS report, entitled "Presentation of Motherland Awards," on K.U. Chernenko's speech at the awards ceremony. This report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 6 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 1-2, revealing the following variation:

Page R 2, paragraph three, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Lukyanov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and A.M. Aleksandrov, A.I. Volskiy, V.A. Pechenev, V.V. Pribytkov, and V.V. Sharapov, assistants to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, warmly congratulated those...(changing a misspelling in "Lukyanov," rewording, and adding names)

ROUTINE CPSU POLITBURO SESSION REPORTED

PM071109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At a regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of additional measures for the prevention of atmospheric pollution in towns and other settlements and industrial centers. In the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted on this issue, a vast program is mapped out whose realization will make it possible to reduce further the level of pollution of the air basin by means of building new gas purifying and dust-collecting installations and increasing the efficiency of those already existing, the intensification of technological discipline, converting production facilities to other tupes of raw material and fuel, and also, if necessary, changes in the profile [profil] of industry and the removal of individual units and sections of outside residential areas.

Particular attention was paid to the intensification of work by state inspection agencies which carry out monitoring and supervision of the observance of the regulations of legislation relating to nature conservation.

The relevant ministries and departments are charged with the preparation, for inclusion in scientific-technical programs and the plans for development of science and technology for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, of some most important tasks in the development and introduction of new technological processes, methods and means of purifying emissions into the atmosphere which would make it possible to reduce considerably air pollution in towns and other settlements.

The Politburo examined several questions concerning the operation of international law on the development of the resources of the Antarctic. The Soviet Union proceeds from the point that this system of international law, based on the Antarctic Treaty, should guarantee equal and active cooperation by interested countries in the utilization of the natural wealth of the sixth continent exclusively for peaceful purposes, and should reliably protect the Antarctic from acts of any kind of a military nature.

The Politburo heard and approved a report by Comrade Gromyko on the results of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of Warsaw Pact member-states, which was held in Berlin. The results of this meeting show once again that the allied socialist countries are making energetic efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war, and advocate the search for solutions, by means of talks, which would result in the halting of the arms race and a radical reduction in them, a return of interstate relations to a course of detente, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence. In this connection the importance of the coordination of actions of Warsaw Pact member-states was stressed in the consistent realization of their course toward a decisive improvement in the situation in Europe, in international relations in general, and in the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of countries of the socialist community.

The Politburo approved the results of the meeting of Comrade Chernenko with Armand Hammer, the prominent U.S. entrepreneur and public figure. Information was also heard and approved from Comrades Tikhonov and Gorbachev concerning their conversations with Andreas, copresident of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and chairman of the council of directors of the firm ADM. In this connection, it was noted that the Soviet leadership views with understanding the interest of U.S. business circles in the normalizations of relations with the Soviet Union.

The USSR favors good relations with the United States on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and consideration of the lawful interests of one another. It favors the development of mutually beneficial trade-economic and other links, for which it is necessary to remove the artificial barriers set up in the path of realization of these things.

At the Politburo meeting there was discussion and adoption of decisions on certain other questions of domestic and international life.

1st DAY OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OUTLINED

PM070930 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Sittings"]

[Text] The 10th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, opened at the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow at 1000 on 5 December 1984.

The deputies and guests at the session rose and welcomed with prolonged tumultuous applause Comrades K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, V.M. Chebrikov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, took the chair.

The deputies and guests at the session stood up to honor the memory of deceased deputies A.V. Mikhalev, P.U. Bokov, A.A. Bochvar, and N.V. Tomskiy.

The following session agenda was unanimously approved:

1. On the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1985 and the progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1984.

2. On the state budget of the RSFSR for 1985 and the execution of the state budget of the RSFSR for 1983.

3. On the ratification of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session standing orders proposed by the Council of Elders were approved, and the deputies then moved on to examine the questions on the session agenda.

Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and RSFSR Gosplan chairman, delivered a report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1985 and the progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1984.

Deputy A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance, delivered a report on the state budget of the RSFSR for 1985 and the execution of the state budget of the RSFSR for 1983.

Deputy V.S. Kuzmichev, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission and other commissions on the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1985 and the progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in 1984 and on the state budget of the RSFSR for 1985 and the execution of the state budget of the RSFSR for 1983.

The Supreme Soviet then moved on to discuss the reports and coreport on items one and two of the session agenda. Taking part in the debates were Deputies V.T. Trushin (Moscow City's Molodogvardeyskiy Electoral Okrug); A.Yu. Muravyev (Leningrad City's Kolpinskiy Electoral Okrug); A.G. Melnikov (Tomsk Oblast's Kolpashevskiy Electoral Okrug); D.I. Karabanov (Maritime Kray's Ussurskiy Electoral Okrug); V.A. Kaznacheyev (Stavropol Kray's Levokumskiy Electoral Okrug); and Yu.A. Ovchinnikov (Moscow City's Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug).

TV Reports Conclusion

LD061429 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Dec 84

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The 10th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation ended today in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. Deputies and guests greeted Comrades Vorotnikov and Kapitonov with applause.

Deputies completed discussion of the state plan for economic and social development and the budget of the republic of 1985. Those taking part in debates were: Deputy (Pogostinskaya) a middle school teacher from the town of Chita; Deputy Dudenkov, RSFSR consumer services minister; Deputy Strelnikov, general director of the Kolomenskiy Works Production Association of Moscow Oblast; Deputy Kuznetsov, head of the main directorate for irrigation and construction at sovkhozes of Saratov and Kuybyshev Oblasts, attached to the RSFSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Ministry; Deputy Anishchev, first secretary of Voronezh Gorkom; Deputy Ondar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Tuva ASSR; Deputy (Garulev), second secretary of Yaroslavl Obkom; Deputy (Lushenko), head of Cherepovetsmetallurgkhimstroy All-Union Association of Vologda Oblast; Deputy Loginov, RSFSR land reclamation and water resources minister; Deputy (Zadonskikh), shift leader at Lipetsk Svobodnyy Sokol Metallurgical Works.

They noted that the draft state plan and budget of the republic for 1985 are directed toward comprehensive intensification of public production and the further rise of prosperity of the workers. Speakers proposed approval of the republic's 1985 state plan and budget. Deputies unanimously adopted an RSFSR law concerning the state plan and budget of the republic for 1985. Appropriate decisions were also adopted.

The session then approved decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and adopted appropriate laws and decisions. Here the 10th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation ended its work.

ESTONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

PM061639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent D. Klenskiy: "The Field Will Produce a Harvest"]

[Text] Tallinn -- Pleasant news reached the Estonian capital recently.

The Tallinn Tallaks Association's land reclamation excavator has been awarded a gold medal in the Czechoslovak city of Brno. An exhibition designed to coincide with the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum described the land reclamation workers' other innovations and experience. Those taking part in the plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organizations stemming from the plenum decisions and the speech delivered at it by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report, and the other speakers noted the large amount of work done by the republic's land reclamation workers since the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum. The area of drained land using the closed drainage method has increased tenfold, and it is no accident that for the second year in succession now the republic has obtained what is for it a record volume of gross agricultural output.

However, the plenum participants noted, it is essential to make up shortfalls in livestock, poultry, potato, and flax purchases. One reason for the lag lies in inadequate yield from drained land. The lack of a scientifically substantiated, comprehensive approach to land drainage has led to economic and even social disproportions. Funds have been mainly invested in sites which are easier to drain. Preference has been given to more developed kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and this has increased the discrepancy in economic potential between farms and even rayons. In sociocultural construction there have also been distortions in distributing funds. The plenum pointed out that the Estonian SSR agro-industrial association should put things in order here and define clear-cut priorities in selecting the first projects for land reclamation.

There were many rebukes addressed to the construction workers and planners, the quality of whose work is still unsatisfactory. Their partners are also letting them down: For instance, the Kharyuskiy Rayon Selkhoztekhnika could increase the production of polymer drainage equipment. The experience of the Saku model [oporno-pokazatelnyy] sovkhoz, where the dual water regulation system is being successfully operated, must be introduced more boldly. The system is equally effective in rainy and drought periods.

Every 7th hectare of reclaimed land is now in need of modernization or capital repair. The rayon agro-industrial associations, the plenum noted, must strengthen the farms' specialized detachments for servicing reclaimed land and keep track of the unconditional observance of bilateral commitments between farms and operations services. The use of reclaimed land, whose development is expensive for the state, requires in-depth economic substantiation. Practice shows that calculations of lands' profitability are imprecise because the norms for depreciation deductions are frequently too low. This tends to prolong repairs to tracks of land and results in harvest shortfalls.

For instance, the republic's arable cultivation meets only half the needs of public stock raising: Feed has to be brought in. The republic's own feed production has lost ground in the current 5-year plan. Now that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has approved a plan for measures to test and introduce a scientific system of intensive grain crop cultivation, there is every opportunity for resolutely improving matters in this sector.

The plenum set tasks for the republic's party organizations and the workers of the agro-industrial complex, whose solution will make it possible to increase land fertility and to scale the heights projected by the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program.

WEEKLY REPORTS S. ALLILUYEVA'S 'FINAL INTERVIEW'

PM061433 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 25 Nov 84 pp i, 3

["Final Interview" with Svetlana Alliyuyeva -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] **After** 17 years in the West, Svetlana Alliluyeva decided to return to her home country, the Soviet Union. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet complied with her request and restored her Soviet citizenship, also granting it to her daughter Olga. On her request, a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow.

In the light of recent speculations in the press to the effect that my turn to the USSR "could have been made under duress", that my daughter and I were "forced to return", etc., I would like to give the following explanations:

I made up my mind to return to the USSR on September 10, 1984, and wrote a petition to the Soviet ambassador in London and the Soviet Government on the same day. On the next day, September 11, I delivered the petition personally to the Soviet Embassy in London. Up to this date, I had had no contact with the USSR's representatives, my last such contact being at the Soviet Embassy in Delhi in March 1967.

My decision to return home to my children, grandchildren, numerous relatives and close friends is a purely personal, not a political decision. I am no politician, and have never engaged in politics, nor do I intend to. Even my "defection" in 1976 was motivated by human, not political considerations. I would like to mention at this point that when I left for India in 1967 in order to take there the ashes of my close Indian friend, I did not intend to defect. I hoped to return home after a month or so. However, at that time, I gave the devil his due by blindly idealizing the so-called free world, a world totally unknown to my generation.

Having found myself in that "free world", I never felt free for a single day. I fell into the hands of businessmen, lawyers, political speculators and publishers, who turned my father's name and my own name and life into a sensational commodity. In those years I became the trained pet dog of the CIA -- of those who went to the length of telling me what I should write and how. As my old friend Dr Peter Hafter, a Swiss Lawyer from Zurich, knows only too well from my letters, my idealism with regard to America evaporated very quickly. To continue idealizing the United States today would be totally impossible. I know many defectors who are afraid to return home only for fear of possible punishment. I mean, of course, those who stayed in the West because they were fooled by pseudodemocratic ideals.

All these years I have lived with an ever present sense of profound guilt. However hard and sincerely I tried to live like any other American, i.e., "to enjoy life", I couldn't. Later, I tried to move to some peaceful small country like Switzerland, Sweden, Greece, or even India, but I only managed to find my way to England a couple of years ago. It was only there and at that time that contact with my son became possible via the post and the telephone. Until then I had been totally cut off from all information about my children.

My life abroad was becoming more and more pointless. Neither the Americans nor the British would publish by latest third book about my cheerless American experience and disappointments. It was recently published in a very small edition, only in India.

My decision to return is utterly right. It has immediately removed the sense of guilt. How, where, or what are unimportant to my children. The important thing is to have returned.

My youngest daughter is here with me in the USSR. She was welcomed with warmth and generosity, with immense friendliness. She is receiving every kind of assistance, particularly in learning Russian. She is learning the language, she will receive an education and will always have a job. I could never have relied on that had we stayed abroad. I would not have been able to give her a good education or professional training either in Britain or the United States. My daughter's future, her life and career were a cause of permanent concern and anxiety to me.

In 17 years I saw more than enough human suffering and unhappiness in the so-called highly civilized English-Saxon countries. My daughter understands many things well, although she is only 13 and under age. Under every US and Soviet law, I am her sole legal guardian, and bear full responsibility for her security and well-being.

Her father, William Peters, an architect, always does what he is told. He married me hoping for millions. But no sooner did he realize that he had overestimated my financial potential, than his whole interest in family life vanished. Our marriage broke down soon after that. In the agreement he signed in July, 1972 in Phoenix, Arizona, at the offices of Lewis and Roca, the firm of solicitors, he gave up all his rights over our daughter in my favor, giving me full rights as her guardian. He has not spent a cent on her upbringing since, and utterly neglected his visiting rights, having seen her four times in 12 years. I am amazed at his present interest in our daughter, although I ought to have remembered how eagerly he gave interviews before, in the belief that personal publicity could benefit his architectural business. He would not stop at a worldwide political scandal in order to see Taliesin Architects Associated, his declining firm, mentioned in front-page news. As far as I am concerned, I will do my best to ridicule his awkward attempts to interfere in our daughter's life after all these years. He did everything he could to estrange the girl from him and as a result she does not know him at all well.

My daughter is far more attached to her English boarding school than to her relatives in America. They have not shown much concern for her until recently. I, therefore, ask you to understand and to accept in all earnestness that apart from me, and I repeat, apart from me no one has any rights whatever with respect to the girl. She is 13, and in no way competent to determine or decide her life. In this country, everything possible will be done to ensure that she has an interesting and full life amid her large family and my loyal old friends.

I want every one of you to understand that I have come back to the city where I was born almost 59 years ago. My school, my univeristy, my friends, my children and grandchildren are all here. I am home at long last. What else do you want? What else is there to explain? I was received with a magnanimity and friendliness I did not expect. We were given a welcome comparable to that received by the Biblical prodigal son. My request for citizenship was quickly granted.

I hope to live a quiet, private life, like the one I lived during my first forty years here in Moscow. My children have always been the centre of my life. Now my youngest daughter has become its centre. Notoriety and publicity have never been my aim. Therefore, I am very happy that the private life of families is not made public in this society. As a member of this society, I am not obliged to answer questions from the foreign press. I am doing this as a favor, and for the last time. Let us leave each other alone after this meeting, and concentrate on the work at hand.